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synonym
for Scotch
whisky is
Haig



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20% CARBOLIC
Medical Soap

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See that our name and trade mark
are on the box you buy, as inferior
imitations are sometimes offered.



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It cleanses the pores and
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When too pale
"HAZELINE"
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touch of colour

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JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

NO INTERFERENCE
TOLERATED.

NORTHERNERS URGED TO
RETREAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 19th.
It is stated on good authority
that, in spite of reports of the
Northern troops' successes at
Paotingfu and in the south-west of
Chihli province, the Japanese are
convinced that the morale of Mar-
shal Chang Tso Lin's forces is so
deteriorated that they cannot hold
Peking and Tientsin against the
serious threat by the allied South-
ern armies.

The news is also that if Marshal
Chang Tso Lin's armies fall back
on Manchuria, the Japanese pro-
pose to disarm them at Shanhai-
kwan.

The attitude of the Japanese
General Staff is that while it is
prepared to co-operate closely with
other foreign military authorities
elsewhere in North China, the
Japanese will not brook inter-
ference with their policy in Man-
churia.

NOW OR NEVER.

CHANG TSO LIN'S CHOICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 19th.
According to very reliable
sources, the Japanese intend to
prevent both the defeated Chinese
troops and the victorious, parau-
ing Chinese troops from entering
Manchuria; and therefore, Mar-
shal Chang Tso Lin must either
evacuate quickly in good order or
remain at Peking and fight des-
perately, knowing that his retreat
back to Mukden is cut off.

What his decision will be is a
matter of wide speculation.
An important conference of the
Ankuechun leaders is to be held
during the week-end in Peking.
At this meeting, it is expected,
the course which the Fengtien
leaders will pursue will be decided.

More Troops to Peking.
It is stated officially that Mar-
shal Chang Tso Lin (in his
capacity as commander-in-chief) is
issuing a statement in connection
with the note presented to him by
the Japanese. It is expected that
the statement will be published to-
morrow.

Peking remains outwardly calm
but the Japanese continue prepa-
rations to cope with the contingency
of trouble breaking out.

It is understood that the Japa-
nese are considering taking over
the barracks in the Soviet Embassy
compound, in Peking to accommo-
date troops.

Japan's Preparations.

It is also reported that the
Japanese intend to place a cordon
of troops around a large area in
the city of Peking, the area to
include the Legation Quarter,
should it be deemed necessary to
do so in order to protect Japanese
people. This area includes a large
part of the east of the city in
which large numbers of Japanese
reside.

It is officially admitted that the
Japanese intend to place a strong
guard at the Japanese Hospital
which is outside the Legation
Quarter.

ADVICE FOR CHANG TSO
LIN.

A DEFINITE REJECTION!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 19th.
It has been officially confirmed
that Mr. Yoshizawa (the Japanese
Minister at Peking) has advised
Marshal Chang Tso Lin to give up
Peking and return to Mukden and
devote himself to maintaining the
peace and prosperity of Manchuria.

Although Mr. Yoshizawa acted
in this respect on his own initia-
tive, with no instructions from the
Japanese Government, Marshal
Chang Tso Lin is understood to
have replied that he will consider
the matter.

On the other hand, according to
Press reports, Marshal Chang Tso
Lin definitely rejected the advice
in spite of General Yang Yu Ting
and others in the Fengtien faction
pressing him to accept.

JAPANESE TROOP MOVE-
MENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 19th.
As a precautionary measure, the
Japanese Imperial General Staff
has instructed the Commander of
the Kwantung Garrison to dispatch
a brigade of infantry and a battery
of artillery from Port Arthur to
Mukden, after which a part of two
battalions at present in Mukden
will be moved to Chinchow.
According to a Changchun de-
patch, the Japanese cavalry de-
tachment at Kung-ching, and
also a part of the local garrison at
(Continued on next column)

**JAPANESE STATEMENT OF
POLICY.**

MANCHURIAN PROTEC-
TORATE!

NORTH REFUSES TO
WITHDRAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 19th.
The Japanese Minister to Peking
this morning handed a copy of the
Japanese Government's statement
of policy in connection with its
Manchurian interests, to Marshal
Chang Tso Lin.

Copies have also been delivered
to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, Mar-
shal Feng Yu Hsiang and Marshal
Yen Shih Shan.

It is the general opinion in
diplomatic circles that the docu-
ment is somewhat colourless and
throws no further light on the
Japanese intentions.

Well-informed foreigners are in-
clined to believe that Japan intends
to walk most warily for the time
being, and is unlikely to proclaim
anything construable as a protec-
torate immediately, though it is
generally felt that if she did not
Power would interfere.

It is considered that the possi-
bility of the Japanese Government
implementing the Cabinet's sugges-
tion to refuse passage to both arm-
ed Northern and Southern
troops through Shanhai-kwan, the
gateway to Manchuria, may stiffen
the resistance of the Fengtien
forces to the Nationalists as it
will make the leaders feel that
they have their backs to the wall.

Chinese Suspensions.

On the contrary, Chinese sus-
picions regarding the Japanese
intentions are deepening. Many
prominent Chinese in Peking have
given voice to the opinion that the
statement made by Japan regard-
ing Shanhai-kwan implies that
Japan intends to prevent the entry
of Chinese troops into Manchuria
in order to seize it easily when
she feels so inclined.

Hitherto there has been no in-
dication that Japan is likely to
help Marshal Chang Tso Lin, but
French officers who have long been
employed (entirely without authori-
zation from the French Govern-
ment) by the Northerners are be-
lieved to be directing the Fengtien
operations against Marshal Feng
Yu Hsiang along the Peking-Han-
kow Railway.

Foreign Diplomats' Views.

PEKING, May 19th.
It is understood that some of the
foreign diplomats in Peking consider
that while the Japanese statement
of policy to the Chinese leaders is
couched in somewhat general and
vague terms, the language implies
the intention of the Japanese prac-
tically to establish a Protectorate
in Manchuria, for choice, before
Chang Tso Lin can return to Man-
churia as the puppet of Japan, or
indict defeat upon the Southerners
in the present conflict.

Japan apparently would allow
him to withdraw his armies to Man-
churia if disciplined; it is however,
the apparent intention not to allow
a defeated rabble to pass Shanhai-
kwan.

Reuter is reliably informed that
Mr. Yoshizawa when handing the
statement to Marshal Chang Tso
Lin yesterday morning advised him
to return to Manchuria immediately
while his armies are still un-
defeated, but Chang Tso Lin flatly
refused.

The Ankuechun leaders are hold-
ing a conference as to what course
they shall pursue.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

ON SAME BASIS AS
NATIONALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 19th.
The Economic Consultative Com-
mittee adopted several resolutions
designed to give effect to the re-
solutions of the International
Economic Conference, one of which,
dealing with commerce, indicated
possible methods for the treatment
of foreigners abroad. This evoked
of foreigners abroad from Mr. Chao
Chuan (China), who declared that
foreigners went to China to plan
to treat foreigners on the same
basis as nationals, but thought
more favourable treatment would
be given foreigners than nationals.

Changchun, have been ordered to
proceed to Shanhai-kwan. These
orders are believed to have been
given as a result of the tense situ-
ation prevailing but official confirma-
tion of them has been unobtainable
hitherto.

Back From Shanlung

OSAKA, May 19th.
General Yasumitsu and his staff,
of the 3rd (Nagoya) division, are
embarking on the s.s. Harbin Maru
here this afternoon.
Four other transports with
Japanese troops are leaving for
Tientsin and Tientsin.

**SKIRMISHING IN
NICARAGUA.**

U.S. OFFICER DIES OF
WOUNDS.

PLANES BRING SUPPLIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, May 19th.
It is reported that one United
States Marine and one Nicaraguan
auxiliary were killed, while a
Marine officer was wounded in a
skirmish with Sandino's followers
near Pasoreal. Five Sandino fol-
lowers were killed and five wound-
ed.

American aeroplanes dropped
medical supplies to the United
States Patrol concerned which was
isolated. Two relief columns are
rushing to assist the patrol who are
being attacked in a densely wood-
ed region.

LATER.

Captain Hunter, Commander of
the patrol of U.S. Marines, who
was wounded at Pasoreal yester-
day, has died.

TRIUMPH FOR LADY
HEATH.

END OF SUCCESSFUL
FLIGHT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 19th.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for
Air, has sent the following telegram
to Lady Heath, who yesterday com-
pleted her flight from Capetown to
London in a light aeroplane:—
"Congratulations on safe return
after your adventurous and success-
ful flight."

DR. STRESEMANN'S HEALTH
IMPROVING.

BRITISH PREMIER'S
ENQUIRY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 19th.
According to the Daily Telegraph,
Mr. Baldwin yesterday caused
special inquiries to be made at the
German Embassy concerning the
health of Dr. Stresemann.

After the Embassy had com-
municated by telephone with the
German Foreign Minister's private
secretary, Mr. Baldwin, whose kind-
ly concern for Dr. Stresemann was
highly appreciated at the Wilhelm-
strasse, was informed that the dis-
tinguished patient's condition con-
tinued to show a marked improve-
ment.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 19th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.98
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Berlin	20.40
Copenhagen	13.19
Vienna	34.693
Helsingfors	194
Lisbon	23/32
Bucharest	700
Buenos Aires	47.35/32
New York	4.88 1/2/32
Geneva	25.32
Milan	92.65
Stockholm	18.19
Oslo	18.92
Prague	194 1/2
Madrid	29.115
Athens	374 1/2
Rio	5.39/32
Bombay	1/10 1/32
Yokohama	1/10 13/32
Shanghai	2/3 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Silver (spot)	27.15/10
Silver (forward)	27 1/2



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der how you ever got along without Frigidaire.

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**HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.**

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

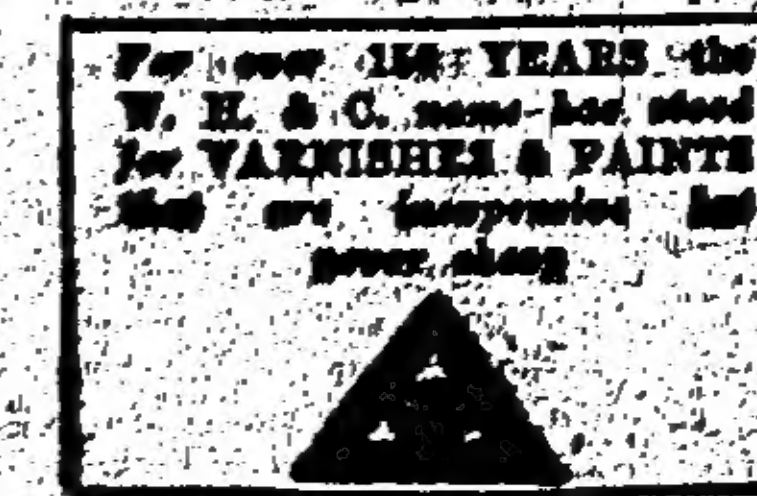
May 19th, 1928.

R.K. Bank	£125 buy.
Do.	£124 1/2 buy.
Chartered Bank	£211 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£234 1/2 nom.
Do.	£214 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£24 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank	£76 nom.
Canton Insurance	£820 x. div. sel.
Union Insurance	£342 1/2 buy.
North China Ins.	£140 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	£24 1/2 nom.
China Underwriters	£250 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£250 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£250 nom.
Douglas	£40 sel.
H.K. Steamships	£22 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tugs	£24 nom.
Indo-China (Prof.)	£37 buy.
Do.	£78 nom.
Shell Transports	£95 1/2 nom.
Waterboats	£30 1/2 nom.
Benguet	£12 nom.
Kailan Mining A.C.	£50 1/2 buy.
Langkate (combined)	£12 1/2 buy.
Do. (single)	£12 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£140 buy.
Banbi	£4 nom.
Tromoh Mines	£176 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	£120 1/2 buy.
Do.	£13 1/2 1/32 1/4
H.K. & W. Docks	£41 sel.
China Providents	£54 sel.
Hongkong	£140 buy.
New Engineering	£14 1/2 buy.

Shanghai Docks	£110 buy.
Euro Cottons	£84 buy.
Oriental Cottons	£220 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	£14 sel.
Do.	£29 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£340 buy.
H.K. Land	£34 buy.
Shanghai Land	£144 buy.
Hampshire Estates	£144 buy.
H.K. Realities	£31 buy.
H.K. Tramways	£24 buy.
Peak Trans (old)	£134 buy.
Do.	£84 nom.
Star Ferries	£84 nom.
China Lights (old)	£114 sel.
Do.	£111 sel.
Do. (1928 issue)	£74 sel.
H.K. Electric	£62 nom.
Macao Electric	£38 buy.
Telephones	£35 buy.
China Buses	£14 1/2 buy.
Singapore Traction	£96 buy.
China Sugars	£34 nom.
Malayan Sugars	£24 nom.
Canton Ice	£4 nom.
Cementa (combined)	£30 sel.
Do. (old)	£38 sel.
Do.	£130 nom.
H.K. Bopes (old)	£74 sel.
Do.	£140 buy.
United Asbestos	£10 nom.
Dairy Farms	£24 nom.
Watson	£14 nom.
Der & Winge	£650 nom.
Lane Crawford	£32 nom.
Machinery	£20 nom.
Sincera	£24 nom.
Wm. Powells	£2 nom.
H.K. Amusements	£23 buy.
H.K. Constructions	£14 nom.
S'hai Indus. G.Bonds	£27 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	7 prem. nom.
buy-sellers; sel-sellers; sel-sellers;	nom-normal.

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Paste
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Obtainable at all Stores
and Cafeshops,

Sole Agents: HUI and HUI Co.
(Alexandra Building) Hongkong.

SOUR MILK AND RAISINS.

Many people take Sour Milk.

Whether it is taken for pleasure,
or because of its health-giving properties,
Both pleasure and profit are doubled
by taking it with

SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the
Red Package.

Munch them with the sour milk, mixed
with a little sugar, and
a more delicious combination it will
be hard to find.

Sun-Maid Raisins are a delicacy and a
health-giving food for old and young.

Served at table,
or used for cooking
they are equally welcome at all times.

Look for the Maid of the Sun on the
Red package.

[A.P.B. 4]



Allenburys

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Does baby's food provide the requisite nourishment to advance the rapid development that should take place during the first few months of his life? The use of the 'Allenburys' system removes any doubt that the food will be adequate for all baby's needs. This progressive way is the rational way and the safe way. As baby progresses his food is adapted to suit and promote his gradually developing powers of digestion and assimilation. Thus the balance of nourishment is maintained and robust growth provided for.

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Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2
3 to 6 months
Malted Food
No. 3
6 months and onwards

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of the
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sample of Food.

Her baby's age is.....

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Far Eastern Depot: Shanghai.

[A.P.B. 5]

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A COALITION LIKELY.

ANGER WITH "VOTE SPLITTERS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, May 19th.
The electoral campaign has failed to produce a really thrilling issue and consequently is closing as quietly as it opened.

The only enthusiasm hitherto apparent has been at the headquarters of the thirty-one parties, the greater portion of whom joined in fulminating against the fractional groups as "vote splitters." There are four-and-a-half millions of new youthful voters of both sexes since the 1924 election (all over twenty have votes).

The burden of the struggle was fought out between the right-wing and the left-wing, the principal constituents of whom are Nationalists and Social Democrats, respectively, but neither had a chance of getting a majority owing to the presence of four intermediate parties who together hold over two hundred seats, notably the Centre, the unchanging Roman Catholic Party upon which the Reichstag pivots. Hence the new Government is likely to be a coalition.

AMERICAN LABOUR CHIEF LEADER OF WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, May 19th.
The death has occurred here of the American Labour leader, William Haywood, ex-secretary and leading spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World organization, who was charged with anti-war propaganda and sabotage when America entered the war. He escaped sentence by being smuggled out of the country and fled to Russia.

According to Haywood's last wishes, his ashes are to be kept in Russia until the Communist International Congress when one part is to be handed over to the American delegation for burial in Chicago with the victims of the 1886 Haymarket Riot trial and the remainder buried in Moscow.

U.S. NAVAL DEPOTS.

NINE MILLION DOLLARS VOTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, May 19th.
The House of Representatives has approved the appropriation of over \$9,000,000 for the immediate construction of naval munitions depots at Hawthorne (Nevada), Cavite (Philippines) and Hawaii.

FLUCTUATING U.S. STOCK MARKET.

RAILWAY SHARES RALLY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, May 19th.
A wave of selling swept over the stock market in consequence of the raising of the New York Federal Reserve Bank re-discount rate. Prices steadily descended for four hours, but railway shares led in the rally at the last hour.

RECORD PRICES AT CHRISTIE'S.

SIR GEORGE LINDSAY HOLFORD'S PICTURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 18th.
Record prices were realised at Christie's when the final portion of pictures in the collection of Sir George Lindsay-Holford were sold. Seventy-eight by Flemish and Dutch masters yesterday fetched £364,694 while at to-day's sale British and Spanish masterpieces were sold for £55,103.

His Flemish pictures were sold last year for over £150,000. Most of the pictures are expected to go to America.

The "total collection, including books, realised £248,000.

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE METHODS.

SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 18th.
The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, gave notice of a motion, to be moved in the House of Commons and the House of Lords on May 22nd, approving the establishment of a tribunal of enquiry into a "matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely the prosecution of Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Savage, the evidence given therein, and the action of the Police in connection with the interrogation of Miss Savage on May 15th."

It is understood that when the Tribunal is finished, the Home Secretary will assent to a large investigation of the Police methods, in which connection he is at present consulting with the Labour leaders and Sir John Simon.

HONG KONG IMPORTS.

MOST MARKETS QUIET.

IRON AND STEEL MARKETS FIRM.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce gives the following information with regard to local imports:—

COTTON PRICE GOODS AND FANCY COTTON GOODS.—Since our last report the market has been much quieter but several small lots of Stripe and Check Poplins, Coloured and Cord Stripe Shirtings, Indigo Prints and Mercerized Broadens have been brought to book. A substantial quantity of Shadow Stripe Poplins have been sold. Deliveries are not all they should be for this time of the year, and local prices have again dropped, there now being few qualities upon which the dealers are making money.

Another report states: Clearances of Manchester goods have been poor because dealers are devoting special attention to clearing Japanese cargo in apprehension of a boycott.

COTTON YARN.—Market has ruled firm during the fortnight and a limited business has been put through at an advanced rate of \$2 per bale. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$17/100; No. 12s. \$18/100; No. 14s. \$20/100; No. 16s. \$22/100. Arrivals: 200 bales. Shipments: Nil. Sales: 200 bales. Unsold stock: 4,000 bales. Bargains: 7,800 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Some business has been done in Palm Beach and tropical suitings for December shipment.

RAW COTTONS.—Nothing doing. METALS.—There have been some enquiries, but very little business has been put through, local dealers being reluctant to pay the prices ruling at the producing centres. Iron and steel market firm with upward tendency.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT.—Stock: American 400,000 bags, Canadian 150,000 bags, Australian 50,000 bags, total 600,000 bags.

Market: Continues weak; no sales.

Quotations: American Patent, \$4.30-4.34 per sack; American Straight, \$3.05-3.40 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.15-3.80 per sack; Shanghai Flour, nominal; Australian No. 1, \$3.30-3.60 per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$3.05-3.10 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$3.05-3.10 per sack; Canadian Mixture, \$2.85 per sack; Canadian 2nd Clear, \$2.75 per sack.

WINDOW GLASS.—Market quiet; reported sales 1,000 boxes.

SUGAR.—Market weak. SALTPEPER.—Stock: 18,000 bags. Very quiet market owing to serious Northern situation.

DIAMONDS FROM SEA.

WASHED ASHORE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, April 21st.

It is announced that diamond winning will begin next month on five discovery rights held by Dr. Merensky and others in Alexander Bay, Namaqualand.

Dr. Merensky accounts for the diamond wealth in the neighbourhood in two ways. For considerable geological periods, he says, the Orange River washed diamonds down to the sea, and many stones have since been cast back by breakers on the desolate beaches. His second theory is that the sea has washed ashore diamonds swept from their bed in an undersea volcanic pipe.

Alexander Bay is reputed to be the richest diamond field in the world. Large diamonds lie scattered along the shore ready to be gathered in handfuls.

The South African Government recently proclaimed the diamond field, as State diggings, and the opening of Alexander Bay will mean that the competition which the digging community will have to face will be intense.

700 YEARS OF PARLIA- MENT.

COMPLETE RECORD WANTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, May 18th.
A memorial is to be presented to the Prime Minister asking him to appoint a Committee to consider the editing and publication of a full list of Members of Parliament from the year 1294 to 1861 with such particulars as to polls and party as may be discovered. The object is to obtain a complete record of Parliament from its beginning.

The memorial has already been signed by a considerable number of Members of Parliament of all parties. It is stated that the assistance of two or three learned professors interested in historical research is assured, provided that the Government is prepared to move in the matter.

MATRON OF A TIENTSIN HOSPITAL.

INQUEST ON THE LATE MISS KIRKPATRICK.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

TIENTSIN, May 18th.

The inquest opened yesterday morning at the British Consulate, Tientsin, before the Vice-Consul (Mr. R. S. Pratt), into the circumstances of the death of Miss Jessie Monroe Kirkpatrick, Matron of the Victoria Hospital, Tientsin, which took place on May 1st.

Dr. A. Lespinasse, a Major in the French Army and a qualified analytical chemist, said he had examined the contents of the human stomach submitted to him by Dr. Grice. He found therein traces of veronal but it was quite impossible to estimate how much. There was just sufficient to detect; in his opinion not sufficient to cause death, but he had known cases in France of death having been occasionally caused by very small amounts.

Dr. J. W. H. Grice, medical officer to the Consulate-General, said he saw the patient before she died, being called in consultation by Dr. Colbert. "I found the patient was cold and blue. In my opinion her condition was caused by the effects of some hypnotic drug. As Dr. Lespinasse has pointed out, deaths have been reported from veronal from perfectly normally safe doses.

You found nothing at all in the autopsy to suggest any other cause of death?—No.

Miss Mary Powles, a Nursing Sister at the Hospital, said that on May 1st the No. 1 boy came to her at 8.15 a.m. and told her that Miss Kirkpatrick had not got up. The boy also said he heard Miss Kirkpatrick groaning in her bedroom. Witness went at once to Miss Kirkpatrick's room and found her lying in an unconscious condition in her bed. Witness went to Miss Hill and asked her to send for Dr. Colbert. She then went back to Miss Kirkpatrick and moistened her lips with cold water and ordered, hot water bottles.

Miss Hill then came with strychnine and brandy and they gave her strychnine and her pulse improved. They had just given her the injection of strychnine when Dr. Colbert came. The night before Miss Kirkpatrick had dined with the staff but she left them after dinner to go to her room and witness did not see her again and none of the staff saw her. At 10 o'clock her flat was in darkness.

The Coroner: Was Miss Kirkpatrick in a normal state of mind? Did she seem quite cheerful?—Yes.

You know of nothing which would induce her to take her own life?—No. Nothing at all.

She was on good terms with the Foreign and Chinese staff?—Yes. You don't know if she was suffering from insomnia?—I think that normally she slept very well.

Coroner's Finding.

The Coroner, summing up, said the evidence showed that veronal was found in the body of Miss Kirkpatrick and that such might have been an ordinary dose or a large dose some of which had been absorbed by the body. In either case that could have caused death—even a normal dose.

There was also evidence that she suffered from an old attack of appendicitis which was liable to give her sudden acute spasms of pain. It was possible she had one of these the night before she died. Nobody saw her after dinner and it was impossible to be definite on that point.

The finding he gave was that Miss Kirkpatrick had died from accidental causes due to veronal poisoning, which might have been caused by a normal dose or possibly—but not probably—by an accidental overdose.

A \$10,000,000 OPIUM COMBINE.

COMPLAINT BY ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, May 15th.

The National Anti-Opium Association has addressed a telegram to the Nationalist Government complaining that a wealthy Chinese has raised \$10,000,000 for the purpose of starting a huge opium and narcotic combine. He has chartered the Association alleges, two steamers named the *Haidang* and the *Sun-king* to sail regularly between Shanghai, India and Persia and to bring large consignments of narcotics to Shanghai, while he has ordered 400 chests of opium and several hundred chests of "red pills," as well as a huge quantity of morphine and heroin. Several hundred of these boxes are said to have arrived on Saturday and others were expected yesterday. The Government is asked to send inspectors to investigate the matter.—N.Y. Daily News.

A famous star's first comedy!

MARION DAVIES

Tillie the Toiler

With
MATT MOORE
GEORGE K. ARTHUR

A DELIGHTFULLY entertaining comedy of business life based on the famous newspaper comic strip.

PRODUCED BY ROBERT HENLEY

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THE GREAT poker face comedian in one of his
biggest successes!—

BUSTER KEATON

In
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Laughs and Thrills on an Ocean Liner.

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WORLD
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

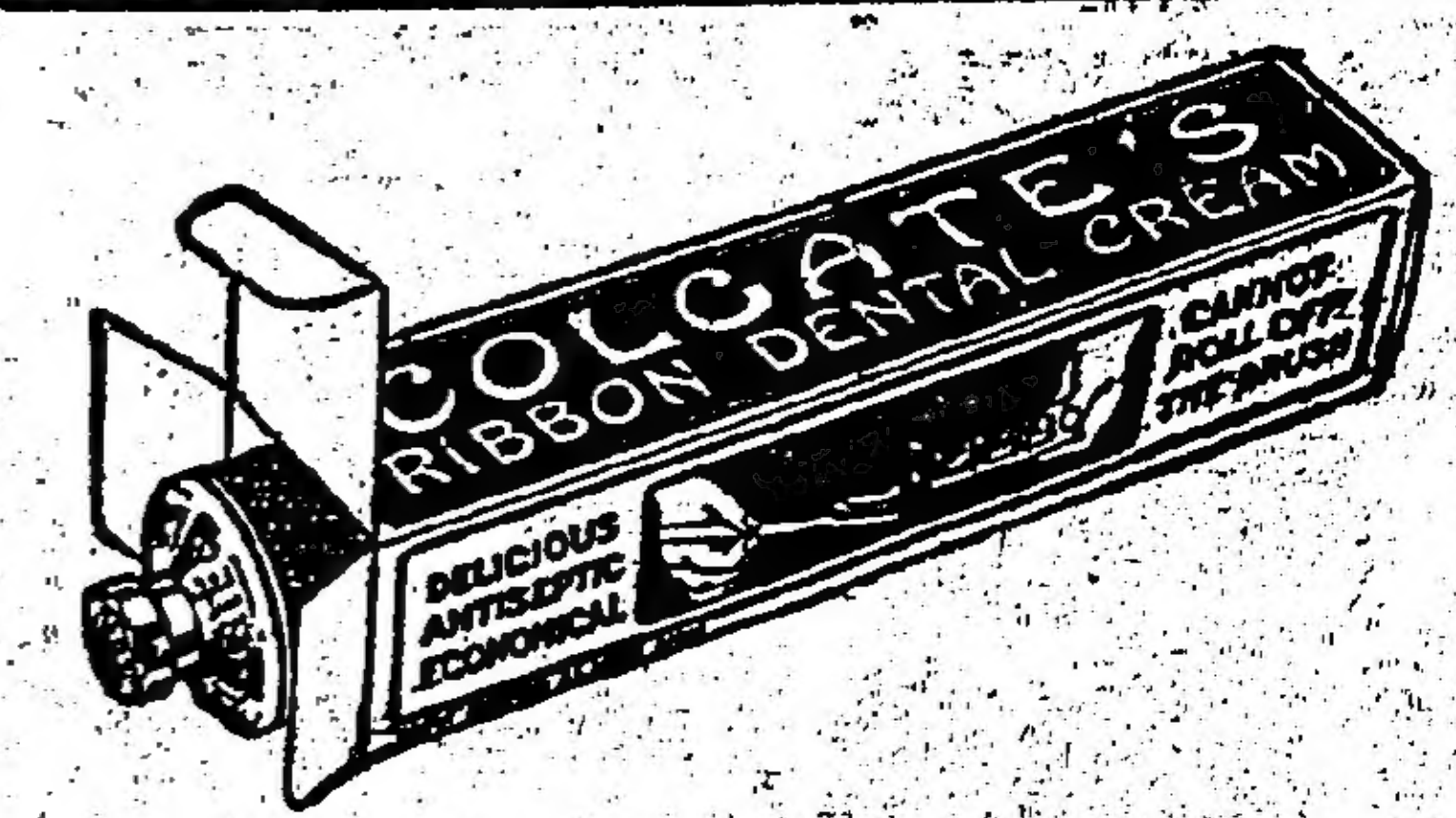
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on the famous Big Horn Ranch!—

FRANCIS McDONALD

In
THE VALLEY OF HELL

With
EDNA MURPHY—WILLIAM STEELE—ANITA GARVIN

AT THE
STAR
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15 p.m.



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OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

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complaints. Every lady should
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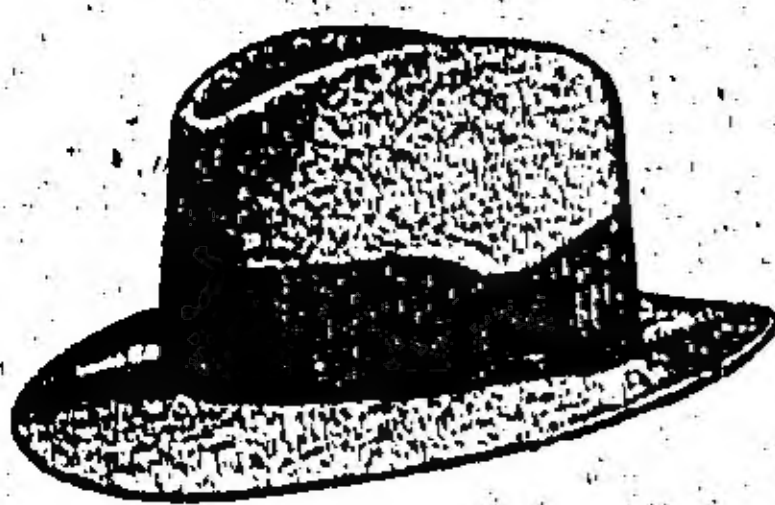
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If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

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New stock in all the newest colours.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

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The Aristocrat among Whiskies.

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THAT MEANS PERFECT
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PRICE: 1.50, 1.75.

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL. ALTERATIONS TO EXCHANGE BUILDING.

At the sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., on Saturday, reference was made, by the Chairman (Mr. T. G. Weall), to the retirement of Mr. F. M. Crawford, and the impending departure of Mr. R. L. Bridger, both partners in the firm and managing directors of the company.

The various alterations and improvements effected in the business during the past year were also touched upon including the opening of a new branch in Kowloon, and the alterations to Exchange Building.

The total debit in the Profit and Loss Account of \$123,970.97 is to be eliminated by a transfer from the Reserve Account which will leave the latter with a balance of \$40,029.03.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

LOSS FOR THE YEAR \$77,500.

The Chairman said: Early this year, as you will remember, the issued capital of the Company was reduced by \$300,000 and the necessary order of the Court obtained prior to the close of the financial year, thus enabling us to give effect to this reduction in the accounts now before you. The loss for the year under review, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation, is \$77,516.62, which, added to the balance of loss for the previous year, viz., \$32,454.35, makes a total debit in Profit and Loss Account of \$109,970.97. It is proposed to eliminate this loss by a transfer from Reserve Account leaving the latter with a balance of \$40,029.03.

Depreciation on property, plant, etc., in the sum of \$23,432.50 is considered ample and the allowance for bad debts, i.e., \$10,876.42 is larger than usual partly owing to the unexpected bankruptcy of one of our old and valued clients. Sundry debtors appearing in the balance sheet at \$177,745.38 are, in the opinion of your Directors, all sound, while investments appear at a value that compares favourably with market quotations. Stocks as valued by the management have been depreciated where called for. Since the close of the year the mortgage of \$80,000 has been repaid in full. Although there has been an appreciable increase in our turnover it is to be regretted that the loss for the year is some \$15,000 larger than in the preceding accounting period. This is largely due to the fact that the accounts now before you reflect a full year's rental of our present premises, which were only occupied for six months during the preceding financial year.

Measures Of Economy.

Your Directors, in conjunction with the Management, have gone very fully into the question of effecting economies and, although a considerable saving has already been effected, you will realise that your Directors are faced with commitments which make an immediate reduction in expenses very difficult. The general improvement in trading conditions is reflected in our increased turnover, but the volume of business with residents in the interior of China and the coast ports is slow in returning to normal owing to the extremely unsettled state of the country. It is to be hoped that the improvement in trade will be maintained as it is only by an increased turnover that we can hope to cover the large overhead that is essential in efficiently running a business of this nature.

Catering, The New Lounge.

During the year the Cafe has once more been extended by the addition of a commodious and comfortable lounge which is being fully appreciated by the public and proving of great value for private receptions and entertainments.

To cater for the increasing demand we have recently opened a branch in Kowloon for the sale of groceries, bread, cakes, etc., in conjunction with our friends, the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., and our grocery department in the main store, as well as our bakery department, now opens at six o'clock in the morning to afford better service to our customers.

(Continued on next column)

"TILLY THE TOILER."

ANITA LOOS' THEME AT
THE QUEEN'S.

A COMIC STRIP COME TO LIFE.

AT THE CINEMAS THIS
WEEK.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"Tilly the Toiler" is the first film to come to Hong Kong of the batch which have probably sprung up, after the custom of filmdom, in imitation of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Tilly, a blonde, is Loreli without her capriciousness and with. Since she is the heroine, and finally renounces her profession to become the humble wife of an honest man, Tilly must be intended to have a better side, but it is as deeply hidden under her obvious little tricks of allurements as her face is under powder and rouge. Is Tilly a type of modern young womanhood? Let us hope not for she is as stupid as she is affected which is saying a good deal.

Marion Davies, has shown herself an accomplished actress in this not very attractive role, for Miss Davies can be charming and has done good work in parts which demanded intelligent playing. To have made herself Tilly and yet somehow to hold the attention and sympathy of the audience is no mean feat. Tilly is a "gold digger," who sacrifices one man after another to her ambition to marry a rich man. The plea that she wants to make "a good marriage" for the sake of her mother is not altogether convincing. Her redeeming feature is her affection for "Mac," a secretary in the office she adorns, and she finally throws over her schemes to marry him.

George K. Arthur is very amusing as the manager of the office, a conceited and empty-headed person who takes Tilly's attention at its face value, to his subsequent disillusionment. George Fawcett is splendid as the fire eating "chief," and Matt Moore plays Mac the hero not quite well enough to gain the sympathy of the audience. Harry Coker as the wealthy young man whom Tilly hopes to catch in very good and did not look half as wicked as "Mac" made out.

To regular readers of newspaper comic strips, Tilly and her admirers will be familiar, and they will enjoy seeing them animated by a well chosen cast.

THIS WEEK'S FILMS.

Queen's

To-day: "Tilly the Toiler."
Tuesday to Saturday: "Les Misérables," 2.30, 6.00 and 9.15.

World

To-day: Buster Keaton in "The Navigator."
To-morrow and Wednesday: "Lois Moran, Louise Dresser and Noah Beery in "Padlocked."

Thursday to Saturday: "The Frontiersman," a romance of war with Red Indians.

Star

To-day: "The Valley of Hell."
Tuesday and Wednesday: "The Lone Eagle," an exciting story of war in the air.
Thursday to Saturday: "The Boy Friend," a comedy of love.

Other Developments.

Our furniture department has been extended to include an Oriental department and our agencies for the motor trade are being developed on a more practical basis with full repair and service facilities. In connection with the new entrance, the ground floor of the store has been re-arranged to better suit the convenience of customers. We trust these additions and improvements will be appreciated and obtain the fullest possible support of the public.

Retirement Of Mr. R. L. Bridger.
It is with regret that I have to record the retirement of Mr. R. L. Bridger, and the pending retirement of Mr. R. L. Bridger, both for many years partners of Lane, Crawford & Co. and Managing Directors of this Company since its formation.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. Birkett.

Those Present.

Mr. T. G. Weall (Chairman) was supported by Mr. M. Manuk (Director), Mr. R. L. Bridger (Managing Director) and Mr. S. J. Jordan (Secretary). Shareholders present were: Messrs. H. Birkett, F. S. Cassidy, J. F. Wright, Jr., A. W. Brown, D. M. Goodall, A. W. Roberts, E. J. Ainslie and H. W. Randall.

Other Business.

Mr. E. M. Raymond was re-elected a director on the proposition of Mr. J. F. Wright, Jr., seconded by Mr. E. J. Ainslie.
Messrs. Linstead & Davis were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$1,250, proposed by Mr. P. S. Cassidy, seconded by Mr. D. M. Goodall.

THE UNION CHURCH.

PRESENTATION TO MR.
E. B. CUBEY.

TRIBUTES TO HIS WORK.

NEW PASTOR APPOINTED.

At the conclusion of the morning service at Union Church, Hong Kong, yesterday, the congregation assembled in the lecture hall to take farewell of Mr. E. Banfield Cubey, Chairman of the Committee of Management, who has been ordered home for health reasons.

For twenty years Mr. Cubey has taken a leading part in the work of Union Church, as a member of the Committee of Management, as trustee, as superintendent of the Quarry Bay branch of the Sunday School, and, especially, as hon. secretary of the Church practically continuously since 1912.

The opportunity was taken to present to Mr. Cubey, on behalf of a large number of subscribers, a handsome silver salver and a silver inkstand, the former bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to

Mr. E. Banfield Cubey
by friends of
Union Church, Hong Kong,
as a token of high esteem, and in
grateful appreciation of many
years' devoted service,
20th May, 1928.

Faithful And Efficient Service.

The Minister, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers, paying heartfelt tribute to the faithful, devoted and efficient service which Mr. Cubey had rendered to the Church for so many years. All connected with the Church were sincerely sorry that reasons of health rendered Mr. Cubey's departure necessary, much against his wish, but they could only hope that the step which had to be taken would prove to be for the best in the end.

Mr. Macdonachie remarked that in the last few days he had heard it said in Tai Kok, "Cubey knows his job from 'A' to 'Z'; he will be an acquisition to any firm at home." He could only say that Mr. Cubey had been a great acquisition to the Union Church, and would be a great acquisition also to the Church with which he associated himself in the homeland.

Mr. Macdonachie mentioned that Mr. Cubey's faithful work on behalf of the Quarry Bay branch of the Sunday School had already been commemorated by a gift from the teachers and scholars.

Finally, Mr. Macdonachie remarked that Union Church had suffered heavy losses this year in the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Couland, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and now of Mr. and Mrs. Cubey. The call came to the younger members to take up the work which their elders had to lay down.

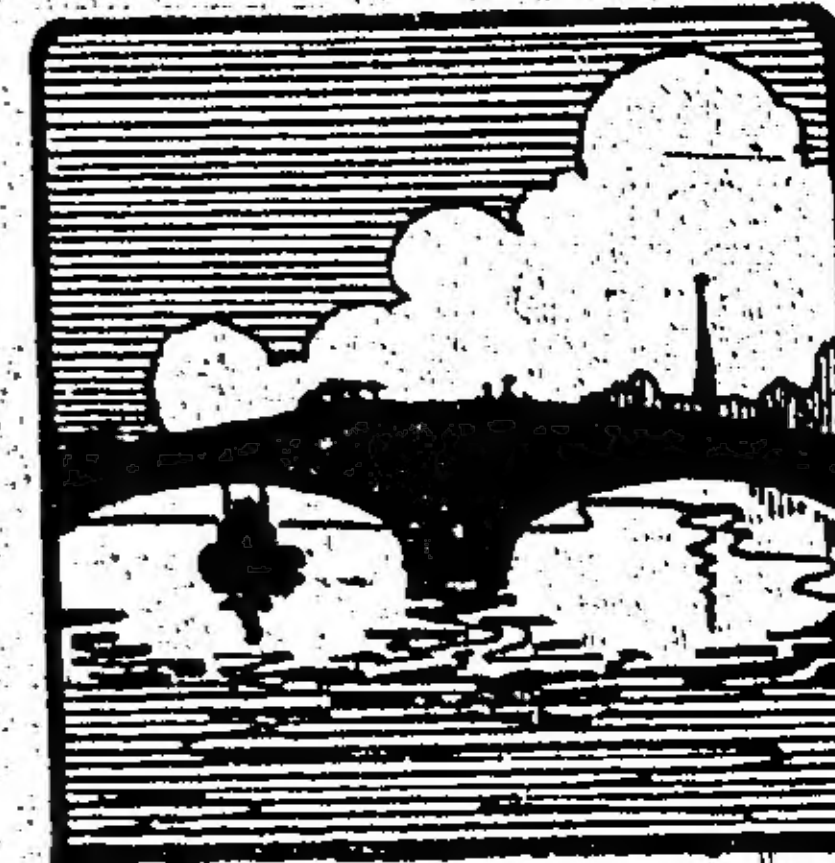
Mr. C. C. Hickling, as one of the oldest members of Union Church present, added a few words of endorsement of Mr. Macdonachie's remarks, and Mrs. Macdonachie, as President of the Ladies' Committee of the Church, said she was glad that a gift had been chosen which would appeal specially to Mrs. Cubey who had gone home ahead of her husband and whose departure was also a great loss to the Church.

The Pastorate.

Mr. Cubey, in acknowledging the gift, remarked that the office of secretary had at times involved a great deal of work, nevertheless it had been a labour of love. It was especially trying to him to leave the Church at a time of transition, but he was glad too to be able to make the pastorate. A cable had just been received from the Rev. S. W. Berry, Secretary of the Congregational Union, announcing that the Rev. F. O. Young, for the last five years Minister of the Congregational Church in Bellingham, Kent, had accepted the offer of the pastorate of Union Church, Hong Kong. It would be a great relief to all their minds to know that the work so long and ably carried on by Mr. Macdonachie was to be continued, after his retirement, without an interregnum. Mr. Young would be sailing for Hong Kong in September.

"The Services" And The Service.
During the morning service at Union Church, yesterday, Mr. Macdonachie announced that in order to avoid the march to the Borderers' Regiment was holding the parade service in the Church at 9 a.m. After next Sunday, therefore, the hour of the usual morning service would revert to 11 o'clock, as the time of 10.30, adopted at the request of the military authorities, had proved less convenient to members of the Church residing at a distance.

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and inspect our wide Range of Samples

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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70 CENTS and \$1.25 EACH.

Quality as before.

NOW AVAILABLE

Twenty cent Packets

(Complete with Spoon).

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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE, CO., LTD.

FIBRE BOARD CARTONS

the modern and economical containers for all classes of merchandise.

ACME STEEL STRAPS

a fast and efficient method of re-inforcing fibre boxes, crates, bales, bundles and wood-boxes.

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is the call of those whose good taste
enables them to appreciate, and
prefer, an old, well-matured whisky.

MARCHANT'S GOLD LABEL WHISKY

is supplied to the Ward-rooms and
Messes of the Navy, Army and Air Force
throughout the world, and
can now be obtained at the
leading Clubs and Hotels
in Hong Kong.

Buy a Bottle for the House.

Obtainable from the leading Stores or the
Sole Agents

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 3517.

[A.2.10]

MISGUIDED CHINESE
PATRIOTISM.WINDOWS OF JAPANESE
SHOPS SMASHED.KOWLOON AND WANCHAI
INCIDENTS.DEFENDANTS APPEAR IN
COURT.

"Chinese who want to make demonstrations against the Japanese must understand that this is a British Colony. We cannot tolerate this sort of thing here." This was said by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning when he imposed a fine of \$30 or four weeks' hard labour, on a Chinese; and made an order for defendant to pay the owner of the shop \$30 costs compensation.

Both at Hong Kong and Kowloon. During the past few days quite a number of Japanese window smashing incidents have occurred both at Hong Kong and on the Peninsula. The "Asahi Beer Hall," the well known advertisers of "the coldest beer in Town," were the first victims of this hooliganism a front window being smashed last Thursday night by a stone thrown by a Chinese youth, who was chased and arrested.

At almost the same time, yet another case of stone throwing was reported. A gang of youngsters of between 14 and 20 years of age threw stones at several Japanese shop windows in Praya East, and of these shops, No. 212, Queen's Road East, suffered the most. Seven stones were thrown each doing damage which totalled about \$300. The damage to the other shops was quite small.

At Kowloon.

The next night (Friday) the fever spread to Kowloon, and the curio shop in Peking Road, near the Star Theatre, was chosen for attack. The stones penetrated the window, and landed amongst some crockery causing considerable damage, which is estimated at \$80.

A policeman who happened to see the occurrence chased one of the two men who threw the stones, and succeeded in arresting him in Nathan Road.

Defendants In Court.

C. D. I. Murphy who was in charge of the cases at Hong Kong told the Magistrate that at about 9.30 p.m. on the 17th instant a crowd of boys whose ages ranged from 15 to 20 years threw stones at various shops in Queen's Road East, and Praya East.

It was raining at the time and the places were more or less deserted. The defendant was one of the youths who threw stones at the "Beer Hall," Wanchai, and after being chased by a District Watchman he was eventually stopped and arrested by a constable at the corner of Lee Tung Street and Queen's Road.

The defendant denied the charge. He said that he was an apprentice at the Taifoo Dock, and had nothing to do with the stone-throwing. The Magistrate, Major C. Wilson, then decided that the case should be heard by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

"The Beer Hall" Case.

Giving evidence in Mr. Lindsell's court Mr. K. K. Kafa, proprietor of the "Asahi Beer Hall," said that he was not in the shop at the time of the incident, but returned to the shop soon after it had occurred.

A District Watchman, prior to going on duty, he saw a crowd of boys outside the "Beer Hall," and as he approached them he saw the defendant throw a stone at the window. He then gave chase and the defendant was stopped by a constable. The place was well lit there being a gas lamp just outside the complainant's "Hall." He never lost sight of the defendant and he was sure that it was he who threw the stone.

The defendant alleged that the stone, which broke the window, could not be found, and that the constable handed a stone to the complainant so as to make a case against him (defendant).

The defendant also stated that at the time he was running home for his umbrella as it was raining.

The prosecutor asked the Magistrate to take a serious view of the case, as it would help to put a stop to any further outbreaks.

The Magistrate then imposed a fine of \$30 with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour. He also ordered the defendant to pay a compensation of 60 cents to the complainant.

"Stone At A Dog—For Fun." Another Chinese was charged with committing a similar offence at No. 197, Queen's Road East.

The C.D.I. remarked that this incident was alleged to have been committed on the 10th instant, but no report of the matter was made until the general attack commenced.

(Continued on next column).

SOLICITOR'S CERTIFICATES
IN ENGLAND.ADMISSION TO PRACTISE
HERE ADJOURNED.CHIEF JUSTICE AND CONDI-
TIONAL ORDER.

Saying that he would not like to make a conditional order for fear of establishing a precedent, the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, adjourned the application made by Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., acting Attorney General, who applied for the admission of Mr. Frank Xavier d'Almada to practise in the Colony as a solicitor and proctor.

Mr. Frank Xavier d'Almada is the son of Mr. F. X. d'Almada of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason. It was pointed out by the acting Attorney General that Mr. d'Almada, Jr., had served his articles with a London firm and had also passed his final examination of the Law Society of England. He left for Hong Kong almost immediately after sitting for his final examination without waiting to get his certificates. An affidavit had been filed and the permission to practise in the Colony had also been obtained from the local Law Society. Sir Henry Pollock handed a letter from Mr. D. H. Blake, Secretary of the Hong Kong Law Society, to his Lordship saying that no objection has been raised against Mr. d'Almada's admission as a solicitor pending the arrival of his papers from home.

The Chief Justice said that he had always refused to grant a conditional admission for fear of establishing a precedent. He would not only be making things difficult for himself but also for his successors. He regretted that he could see his way out of making an exemption in the application as it went to the root of admission. He would, therefore, adjourn the application and directly the documents arrived it could be renewed.

His Lordship expressed his regrets to Mr. d'Almada adding that he really could not see his way out of the difficulty.

On Thursday, 17th instant. The defendant in this case admitted the offence, but said that he threw the stone at the complainant's dog, adding that he "did it for fun." He did not see any glass broken.

The complainant said that the defendant was throwing stones across the road, and when remonstrated with, the defendant only laughed!

Hit Twice With One Stone?

The complainant said that on the morning of the incident he was having his breakfast, and that a stone came crashing through the glass and struck him on the shoulder. C.D.I. Murphy remarked to the Magistrate that he was told by the complainant that the stone hit him on the head! The Magistrate then told the witness that he could not have it any way he wanted. He was either hit on the back or shoulder, or on the head. He could not have been hit on both places with one stone. The Magistrate also remarked that there was no evidence of malice; the breaking of the glass was a subject for civil action and that was all.

Inspector Murphy then remarked that the complainant would not have brought the case to Court were it not for the other incidents which occurred last Thursday night. The complainant had come in company with the other complainants at the time they had lodged their complaints. The defendant was discharged.

On The Peninsula.

The proprietor of a Japanese curio shop at No. 39, Peking Road, Kowloon, appeared before Mr. W. Schofield as complainant against one of the Chinese youths who are alleged to have thrown stones at his shop, causing damage to the extent of \$80.

The defendant was arrested after a chase in Nathan Road by a policeman. When charged the defendant entered a plea of "not guilty," and after evidence of the defendant's arrest had been taken the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case until this morning, so as to enable the police to make further investigations.

JAPANESE SHOPS IN
WANCHAI.TAKE PRECAUTIONARY
MEASURES.

In view of the anti-Japanese feeling entertained by the rowdy Chinese elements, Japanese shops in Wanchai have for the last two days been closing up their business after 7 p.m.

Interviewed by a Daily Press representative, they said that it is better to sacrifice a little business than to give the Chinese the opportunity of making trouble. Window smashing incidents, they said, were the work of the vagabond type of Chinese who are easily roused against the Japanese. According to one Japanese a quack who has been selling a so-called "panacea for all ills," is now going about making long speeches against the Japanese. He winds up with praises of his own medicine.

STUDENTS AT
SHANGHAI.MILITARY TRAINING
SCHEME.

TO OPPOSE THE JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, May 19th.

The Chief Staff Officer of the National Students' Union Army Council has addressed a letter to the National Educational Conference recommending that they should abolish physical training exercises in all schools and replace these by a military training course.

At a meeting which was held on Sunday the organization of the National Students Union Army Council was decided upon. This is divided into nine departments, namely, those of Commander-in-Chief, Secretary-General, Chief Adjutant, Military Training, Communications and Health.

The composition of the Students Army will be as follows:—Military Council: Army Corps of 1,500 men; Army Divisions of 500; Brigades of 125; Regiments of 75; and Battalions of 30. Each branch will have, in addition to a commander, a chief adjutant and chief staff officer.

Work For Women.

It was decided that women should do cauteen work, assist in nursing and V.A.D. work.

All funds will be contributed by students and members of the army will be given badges with a white sun on a blue background, bearing Chinese characters representing "National Students Union National Army War Council to Oppose the Japanese."

At a meeting in the Wen Ts University on Sunday afternoon, Messrs. Tung Shih Hui and Yang Cheng Wu, graduates of Whampoa Military Academy, were invited to serve as military instructors, and Chang Shao Ching was elected Chief of Staff.

The Cheng Meng Middle School students resolved, also on Sunday afternoon, to form an army with in a week. All must don "Sun Yat Sen" uniforms within 10 days and undergo immediately a period of military training. It will be compulsory for all students of 17 and over to join, whilst girls and young boys will serve as Red Cross, first-aid and V.A.D. workers.

A Kuomintang Resolution.

The local advisory Council of the Kuomintang has issued the following proclamation:—

"Let us co-operate under the guidance of the Nationalist Government. Let us take an oath of revenge for the families of victims in the Tainan affair. Let us oppose and drive out the Japanese army resident in China. Let us preserve peace and order to let us fight against Japanese imperialism. Let us oppose and stop all counter-revolutionary propaganda. Let us preserve peace and order to guard the rear of the Nationalist army. The success of the punitive expeditionary force towards the north is the first step for bringing about the downfall of Japanese imperialism. Let us avoid giving any chance to the Communists to create trouble and disorder."

Following are some resolutions adopted by various Shanghai organizations:—The Employees Union of the Commercial Press: "Hereafter we take oath that we shall sacrifice everything to support the Nationalist Government, by words, by writing, by effort and by contributions of money." The People's Association of Chowpoo: "All our brethren throughout the nation should be systematically organized to join the nation-wide anti-Japanese campaign." The Sixth Division of the Kuomintang Party: "The severance of economic relations with Japan in order to bring about the withdrawal of Japanese armed forces from China should be the aim of all."—North China Daily News.

DESSERTERS?

TWO CHINESE IN HONG
KONG.

A report has been made to the Police by a staff officer of the 2nd Battalion, Canton Army, now residing at No. 430, Des Voeux Road Central, that the effect that two soldiers of the Canton Army have deserted from the regiment and are believed to be in the Colony. It was stated that the men came down to Hong Kong wearing the uniform of the Yunnanese troops.

BANKRUPTCY
COURT.ANOTHER CLAIM AGAINST
DR. T. P. WOO.SHAMEFUL BORROWINGS
FROM AMATEURS.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, held a Bankruptcy Court on Saturday morning when he found occasion to reprimand several parties.

The Official Receiver, Mr. E. L. Agassiz, asked for the Court's direction in a matter which had arisen in connection with the affairs of Dr. T. P. Woo, who was declared bankrupt a few months ago. Mr. Agassiz said that Dr. Woo in his sworn statement had failed to disclose a claim by Messrs. Ellis & Co., stockbrokers, for \$5,500. Messrs. Russ & Co. who are acting for Dr. Woo, have written to the Official Receiver disputing the claim. It was stated that in Dr. Woo's belief the claim was settled with Mr. Fred Ellis.

Mr. Agassiz then put in a letter written by Dr. Woo about three years ago to Ellis & Co. undertaking to pay by instalments.

Mr. Russ said that Dr. Woo was a bad business man. He had been worried by the proceedings and hardly knew how his own affairs stood.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Agassiz said that previous to receiving the claim from Ellis & Co., Dr. Woo had paid in a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. on the unsecured liabilities. He was not asking his Lordship to set aside the composition. He only asked advice of the Court as Ellis & Co. desired to participate in the composition on the same terms as other creditors.

His Lordship decided to allow the composition to stand saying that he did so not only for the sake of the debtor, but also because the creditors would get a dividend. His Lordship, however, warned debtor to be more careful. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for debtor, said that Dr. Woo had been thoroughly frightened by the possible consequences. Mr. Russ added that he had always advised debtor to follow the good example of the cobbler sticking to his last.

His Lordship: That is excellent advice, Mr. Russ.

DEBTOR WHO CAN SIT BACK.

The affairs of Mr. F. X. dos Remedios whose liabilities amounted to \$7,172.43, were again mentioned in Court when Mr. Agassiz applied to his Lordship to rescind a receiving order made in the case.

Explaining his application, the Official Receiver said that it was a salary case. Debtor was employed by Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor & Co. and had undertaken to pay \$40 a month out of his salary. He paid only one instalment because as a result of the proceedings, debtor lost his job. The debtor is now under the protection of the Court. He could sit back and do nothing as the creditors would not be able to take proceedings against him.

Mr. Agassiz said that he did not mind a short adjournment, so that debtor would be spurred on to find work.

Debtor made a personal plea to his Lordship saying that he still hoped to find employment.

His Lordship said that debtor's case was a most shameful one. He had even borrowed money from amateurs, and there seemed nothing that could be said for him.

His Lordship granted the application.

"FRAUD ON THE COURT"

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared on behalf of a debtor, Yau Yuk Chuen, who applied for his discharge from bankruptcy.

Opposing the application, the Official Receiver told the Court that the debtor had induced the petitioning creditor to give him a receipt for his debt, without paying the money. The debtor had, however, given a new undertaking to pay.

The creditor was put into the witness box and when pressed by Mr. Agassiz admitted that debtor had only paid him \$130.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that debtors and creditors were allowed to come to terms. His Lordship expressed the opinion that such action came very near to fraud on the Court. "There is every objection to an agreement behind the back of the Official Receiver," added his Lordship.

His Honour said that he would be merciful on this occasion, and strongly warned the debtor not to attempt this kind of trick again.

The application was suspended for six months.

TWO WEDDINGS AT
ROSARY CHURCH.MR. F. M. OZORIO AND MISS
OLIVE XAVIER.

RECEPTION AT KING'S PARK.

O. F. RIBEIRO AND E. M.
RICCI.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ozorio, who were married on Saturday, were the first couple to hold their wedding reception in the hall of the Club de Recreo in King's Park.

Mr. F. M. Ozorio is in the A.P.C. in Shameen and is the son of Mr. J. A. Ozorio who resided for many years in Swatow. The bride, Miss Olive Xavier, has worked for the same firm, the A.P.C., in their Hong Kong office and is the daughter of Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, cashier to Messrs. Deacons, and Mrs. Xavier.

A very large number of guests were present at the marriage, as both bride and bridegroom are members of families well known in the Colony, and they themselves are very popular.

The wedding was celebrated in the Rosary Church by the Rev. Father G. Spada. The bride was given away by her father and attended by five friends, the Misses Gertrude Choy, Angeline Ozorio and Leonor Xavier, bridesmaids, and Marie Borbon and Alicia Gutierrez, flower girls. Bridesmaids and flower girls wore dresses of old rose taffetas trimmed with forget-me-nots and carried bouquets of pink roses.

Messrs. A. Silva Netto and F. Prada were the "best men."

A very long tulle veil hand embroidered and trimmed with orange blossom nearly veiled the bride's dress of white charmeuse georgette and silver lace. She carried a sheaf of arum lilies.

Mrs. Xavier, the bride's mother, wore black georgette, lace trimmed, with a hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ozorio are spending their honeymoon at the coast ports and later at Macao and Canton. The bride left in a frock of hand embroidered terracotta georgette with a matching hat.

RIBEIRO-RICCI.

Miss Eugenia Maria Ricci was married on Saturday at the Rosary Church to Mr. Oscar Francisco Ribeiro by the Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada.

The bride was given away by Mr. M. S. Lim. She was charmingly attired in white georgette with silver lace and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of sweet lilies, and maidenhair ferns, tied with a white ribbon.

The bridesmaids, the Miss M. Ribeiro (sister to the bridegroom) and Miss R. Rosario, wore pale fawn georgette dresses, and their bouquets were of pink roses.

The Masters Kelly (nephews to the bride) were the page boys.

The receptions was held at Mr. and Mrs. Ribeiro's new home, after which they left for their honeymoon at Repulse Bay.

SCOTS GUARDS' OFFICER
ROBBED.ALLEGED THEFT BY YACHT
BOY.

Lieutenant J. A. Burns, of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards was bathing last week at Lamma Island, and later returning to his yacht he found that his clothes had been tampered with and \$23 in bank notes were stolen. After a search, the purse was found hidden behind a locker, and as the yacht boy was the only person on board he was handed over to the Police.

The case was again before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday morning, and Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared on behalf of the yacht boy.

Lieut. Burns in evidence said that as the yacht was anchored in deep water, it would have been impossible for any one to have boarded the yacht without swimming from the shore. The defendant was the only other person, besides his fellow officers, who were on board at the time.

The case was adjourned.

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BLINDS WITH AEROLUX?

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By J. SALWAY ... \$9.50
- PRACTICAL HINTS FOR ART STUDENTS. By
C. A. LABAR ... \$4.50
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By J. B. YERBURY AND G. M. ELLWOOD ... \$13.50
- ANATOMY FOR ARTISTS. By JOHN MARSHALL ... \$11.00
- ELEMENTARY FREEHAND PERSPECTIVE.
By D. M. NORTON ... \$3.75
- STUDIES OF THE HUMAN FIGURE. By G. M.
ELLWOOD AND J. B. YERBURY ... \$12.00
- HIEROGLYPHIC. By A. A. BRAUN ... \$11.00
- SKETCHING FROM NATURE. By F. J. GLASS ... \$8.00
- ETCHING CRAFT. By W. P. ROBINS ... \$11.00
- LETTERING. By A. E. PAYNE ... \$2.85

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THE BOOKSHOP.

CHATHAM ROAD.

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BRADFORD Merchant requires Agent. Will pay Expenses of own Salesman with Experience of Market, and pay Broker's Wages. Replies to Box 6270, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6270]

NOTICE.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, of No. 133, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, will shortly be open for business under the management of the late Proprietor, Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, who has no connection with or interest in this Hotel.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1928.
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, LTD.
Proprietors. [6271]

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the NINTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from the I.R.C. Macao, CLARENCE BAY STABLES, and MACAO ADVERTISING CO., Exchange Building.

Entries CLOSE at 5.30 p.m. at Macao Race Club, on THURSDAY, 24th MAY, 1928. [6272]

ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING previously advertised for FRIDAY, 25th MAY, at 6 p.m. for the purpose of confirming as a Special Resolution the Extraordinary Resolution passed on FRIDAY, 17th MAY, will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, 29th MAY, at 6 p.m.

By Order of the General Committee,
R. J. VEENALL,
Hon. Secretary. [6267]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6205]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6206]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11.20 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6207]

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING MACHINE In thoroughly Good Order. Capable of Printing Four Pages at One Time of the Average Size Newspaper. Apply Box 6117, c/o Daily Press Office. [6117]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HART VALLEY on SATURDAY, 26th MAY, and MONDAY, 29th MAY, 1928, Commencing at 2.30 p.m. Both Days.

The First Race will be Run at 2 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 Per Day for all Persons including Ladies.

Foldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LUNNARD & DAVIS at \$5.00 Each Per Day Up to FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$1.00 Per Day. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Enclosure of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. [6268]

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KOWLOON.

FROM 17th MARCH, 1928, until further Notice, TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KOWLOON will be RESTRICTED owing to Harbour Dredging Operations necessitating the Removal of Submarine Cables and Resulting in a Reduction in the Number of Junctions available to carry the Telephone Traffic between the above mentioned Places.

A Full Service will be Restored immediately Dredging Operations Cease.

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager,
Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd. [6017]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
ACTION No. 207 of 1925.

BETWEEN
THE YUE HONG BANK
Plaintiffs
AND
FUNG SAU YU AND TSE
LUI CHUNG TRADING AS
THE SHING HING
FIRM
Defendants.

By Order of the SUPREME COURT.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
of SALE of the following property
namely all the right title and interest of
the Defendant, FUNG SAU YU in the
Valuable Properties situate at TSUN
WAN, New Territory in the Colony of
Hong Kong and known as

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 253.
2.—D.D. 453 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 453 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 453 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 453 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 o'clock p.m.

By
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
at the
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
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HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
MISS HASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,
Hong Kong 15th May, 1928. 6265

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

RECEPTION

JUNE 4TH.

We are officially informed that the correct Civilian dress for this occasion is

WHITE MESS JACKET

WHITE WAISTCOAT

BLACK TIE

STIFF FRONTED SHIRT

DECORATIONS

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

INTIMATIONS.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 3467 dated 20th January, 1900, for 25 Shares of this Company Numbered 24831-24875 registered in the Name of MRS. MARION LEGGE has been LOST or DESTROYED; and should this Certificate not be produced to the Company before the 17th JUNE, 1928, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the Old Certificate No. 3467 will be thereafter treated by this Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1928. [6241]

TO LET.

A FLAT in CANNAN BUILDINGS, Kowloon.
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[6201]

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APPEARANCE is Everything to a Woman and Certainly Permanent Hair Waves done by MRS. BETEN (late of HONG KONG HOTEL), improve This Gracily.—2, FAIRVIEW BUILDING, Kowloon. TEL. K. 945. [6249]

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TO LET—At Moderate Rental. OFFICES: 1st and 2nd Floors, No. 1, DUNDRELL STREET. Use of Lift.—Apply: Box No. 348, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [348]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 21st, 1928.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE ARMY.

FROM time to time the question has been debated whether the death penalty for military offences ought to be abolished altogether.

It was once again before the House of Commons on the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill. Not long ago the Army Council decided to abandon the extreme penalty in certain circumstances because it was no longer of any real service in maintaining discipline. This, of course, is its justification. The Council decided to dispense with it in the case of sentries found sleeping at their posts. It has been proved that a man who is worn out and physically unable to keep awake will

INTIMATIONS.



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not find it more easy to refrain from closing his eyes because he knows that another man has been shot for sleeping on active service.

No regulations in the world can convert physical impossibilities into possibilities, and even Army Councils cannot come between Nature and men who are utterly exhausted.

The Army Council has altered its views to conform with changed conditions. The capital penalty is now reserved for the offences on active service of mutiny, treachery, cowardice, desertion, and desertion of a guard or sentry post. A number of antiquated offences such as leaving a superior officer "to go on plunder" have been eliminated, and at least one offence which is applicable to present day conditions—striking a superior officer—is also removed from the capital list. The House on Commons discussed these changes in a manner that was more free than usual from the sentimental unreality in which the peaceful surroundings of Westminster. Members were divided in opinion, as might be expected, and there were some who thought that the Government had gone far enough, while others considered they should take one more step and abolish the penalty altogether.

There is abundant evidence supplied by the Great War that exhausted men sleep on duty on ground that is raked by shell fire; and it is obvious that men who will close their eyes in spite of the imminent prospect of being blown to bits at any moment are not likely to be deterred because by doing so that may come under the displeasure

of the Army Council. There are also other technical offences which may be expected to override the theory of military discipline. The Army Council are, therefore, wise in adjusting theory to realities. But there are still some offences that, as the debate showed, call for the extreme measure, as for instance, acts of treachery, mutiny, or other acts calculated to imperil the safety of an Army. In the House of Commons where views diverged was on the enforcement of the death penalty for acts of cowardice.

It was on this vague and tragic offence of "cowardice" that the debate eventually centred. Sir JOHN SIMON moved an amendment to exclude it from the list that involves death, and he had many supporters. Against this course it was argued that the death penalty is necessary if men are to go forward to face risks that are frightful. But it was also argued that the shooting of a man, for cowardice will not make his comrades any braver. The validity of all arguments on this point depends, of course, on the definition of cowardice. Stated in simplest terms, it is a moral defect which may be manifested physically; and in an extreme form it is fairly obvious that a man may be so overwhelmed with terror that he is absolutely impotent. His nerve has gone. For the time being his nervous system is paralysed, and he is physically incapable of movement in spite of anything contained in the King's Regulations. Or it may be, as in the case of shell-shock, the collapse is entirely physical; men have been known to overcome this and to carry on again with valour and indomitably. In the end the House of Commons rejected Sir JOHN SIMON'S amendment. The death penalty for cowardice is not to be abolished—and perhaps rightly. Cowardice must always be more of a moral than a physical weakness, and on active service men are not shot for a momentary loss of nerve but only for calculated refusal to take their place in the firing line. We think, however, that the debate suggests that the first Government which has the courage to leave the penalty for cowardice to a free vote of the House of Commons will see that penalty vanish like fogging and others once warmly defended preservatives of military discipline.

Two British cases of diphtheria, one Chinese case of small-pox and one of enteric were reported on Friday.

The promotions of Captain S. J. Jordan, M.C., to Major and Lieut. E. J. R. Mitchell and Lieut. A. McC. Thornhill to Captain in the H.K.V.D.C., are gazetted.

Two Chinese were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday morning with uttering forged 810 Singapore notes. Both defendants were remanded until May 25th.

The name of Yip Keung Ki, bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery of the University of Hong Kong has been added to the register of medical practitioners in the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, the Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Bath and Mr. N. S. Brown have been appointed to serve on the Advisory Committee, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps.

The wedding which has been announced between Hester Rosalind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HUNG Tse Yee, and Robert Ho Tung Junior, will take place on June 6th. A reception will be held at "Idlewild," 8 Seymour Road at 4.30 p.m.

A series of addresses on "The Old Testament" are to be given at the Union Church Hall by Mr. J. S. Flack, beginning on Tuesday, June 6th, the time of commencement being 6.30 p.m. Mr. Flack is a Hebrew Christian and an expert on his subject.

A Chinese who was supposed to be selling wine, broke into a house at No. 237, Portland Street. He stole 20 pieces of clothing, and some jewellery and cash. He made up his booty in two parcels and as he was coming out of the house, a Chinese girl saw him and raised the alarm. He was arrested and charged before the Kowloon Magistrate on Saturday. Defendant was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

According to the meteorological observations at the Royal Observatory there were 4.105 inches of rain during April. Nearly two inches fell on April 22nd. There were 18 days without rain. The rainfall at the Botanical gardens was 6.68 inches on 19 days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, 7.88 inches on nine days and at the Police Station, Taiipo, 4.81 on nine days. There were 128.1 hours of sunshine during April. The maximum temperature was 88.4 on April 30th and the lowest 60.2 on April 3rd.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH YUNNANFU.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS INTERCHANGED.

PRESIDENT OF YUNNAN'S DIRECTORATE SENDS "KIND REGARDS."

The following telegrams interchanged on April 21st between H.E. The Governor of Hong Kong (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and the British Consul-General at Yunnanfu announce the establishment of wireless communications between the two places.

His Excellency's message was as follows:—

"I am delighted to hear that wireless communication has been established between Hong Kong and Yunnanfu. I hope this will conduce to increasing trade between these two centres. Please congratulate the Wireless Telegraph Administration at Yunnanfu and convey an expression of my highest regard to the Yunnanese Authorities."

CLEMENTI, Governor.

Congratulations from Yunnan Officials.

H.B.M. Consul-General, Yunnanfu, replied as follows:—

Your telegram April 21st. General Lung, President of Yunnan Directorate, requests me to convey to you expression of his most sincere and kind regards and to thank you for goodwill so earnestly expressed in telegram indicating that future relations between China and Great Britain will be much more friendly. He is confident that establishment of direct wireless communication will conduce to development trade between Yunnan and Hong Kong. Constructor Commissioner Chang Pang Han also requests me to thank you for congratulations which he has transmitted to staff and to staff at Hong Kong Station for their co-operation in opening this direct connection and to offer his best wishes for prosperity of your Government."

THE LATE MR. H. E. TOMKINS' ESTATE.

EVERYTHING BEQUEATHED TO HIS WIFE.

Estates to the value of \$87,900 in Hong Kong and \$27,705 7s. 3d. in England were left by the late Mr. H. E. Tomkins who died at "The Grange," Guildford, Surrey on December 18th, 1927. The deceased was a merchant and formerly resided in the Colony. Everything is bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. H. E. Innes Tomkins.

THE CHUNG-SHEN GIRLS.

A VERY ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

There was a large gathering at the Concert given by the Chung-Shen Girls Athletic Association on Saturday evening. All the artists who took part did well and the result was a programme which gave great pleasure.

Professor Valentine Pinn opened the programme with a "Harp Solo" and was followed by a duet from "Lakme," charmingly sung by Mrs. Smith and Miss Simpson. Another item which attracted much interest was a "Fancy Ping Pong Display" by Mr. Ng Tai Ping the Colony's Ping Pong Champion, who played so well that he had to give an encore before the audience was satisfied.

Miss Yu Oi Chee was well applauded for her "Flasbottom Exhibition" in a "Seamore" Costume. Then followed a very interesting and pleasing item entitled "Chinese Ladies Boxing" given by members of the Chung-Shen Athletic Association.

Mr. Ng Tai Ping made a further appearance in a Chinese Song entitled "Love, the Wine of Marriage." He sang very well to the instrumental accompaniment of Miss Daisy and Violet Wong. The singing of Mr. Ng Tai Ping came as a pleasant surprise to those who had not previously heard this talented performer; he has a very good voice and his accompanists played with surprising harmony. The programme wound up with "A Chinese Drama" written and directed by a modest artist hiding under the name of "Vandy Undergrad."

The Chairman, Mrs. Lim Hing, B.A., thanked the gathering for their presence at the association's first concert and also all those who had so kindly contributed to the programme.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.40 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone and the Tongking depressions are unchanged. A trough of relatively low pressure continues over the North China Sea and Luzon extending eastward to Guam.

Local Forecast:—South or variable winds; moderate, cloudy generally, occasional rain.

ANTI-JAPANESE INCIDENTS.

SOAP-BOX ORATORS FROM CANTON?

ANOTHER WINDOW SMASHING INCIDENT.

JAPANESE WOMEN MOLESTED.

The local anti-Japanese situation is getting more serious each day, and Japanese residents here are thinking of forming a defence corps to protect their interests.

There are a large number of Chinese students in the Colony who are believed to have come down from Canton for the purpose of spreading anti-Japanese propaganda. A Daily Press representative came across six of them in Wanchai and others in Hollywood Road. They were all addressing a large audience on the alleged wrongs which Japan had done to the Chinese in Tsinan and elsewhere. The soap-box orators appeared to have collected a mass of black incidents against Japan which they told with such eloquence that the more excitable part of the audience went away with full determination to have their own back on the Japanese.

Yesterday at noon, four of these orators were giving a most inflammatory speech in Wellington Street. After listening to them for half an hour, the audience became so incensed against the Japanese, that one of them seized a large stone and hurled at the shop window of Messrs. K. Mayeda & Co.

Our representative interviewed the proprietor of the shop and found that the damage done to a large plate glass and three smaller glasses in the shop window was in the neighbourhood of \$25.

Very Foolish People.

Mr. Mayeda laughingly said that the Chinese who allow themselves to be carried away by their feelings are very foolish people. He heard the four men addressing the audience, but thought that in broad daylight and in a crowded thoroughfare like Wellington Street, the mob would not dare to resort to violence. He was, however, wrong, for after the speakers had concluded their speech, a Chinese took up a piece of brick and hurled at Mr. Mayeda's show window.

Mr. Mayeda did not give chase and at once closed up his shop for the day. He told our representative that he did not mind the damage done, but he felt sorry for the misguided Chinese. He described them as "very foolish."

A walk around D'Aguiar Street yesterday found all the Japanese shops with shutters down. The doors were asked questions before the doors were opened to them.

Two Women Hurt.

In Wanchai district two Japanese women were molested by a gang of Chinese students at about nine o'clock yesterday morning. The women were going to market, but when passing the Wanchai School, they were pelted with stones, and one daring lad went up to one of the women and pulled her hair down. Fortunately for them, a European happened to pass by and the Chinese students all made off in different direction.

To Defend Themselves.

Our representative called on several Japanese residents yesterday and asked them what steps they intend taking to protect their interests. They said that a scheme to form a defence corps is being discussed but they thought that if they were to band themselves together it would be provocative to the Chinese. They frankly admitted that the scheme was not a wise one, but on the other hand, if they were to remain inactive, their business would suffer. They said that although the Authorities are quite aware of the danger the Japanese are in, specially in the Wanchai district, but no special protection has so far been accorded to them. After the window smashing incidents on Thursday night, the Police are of the opinion that if two or three Chinese plain-clothes men are on duty where there are Japanese shops and residences, they would be able to nip any attempt at rowdiness in the bud.

In view of the present situation it is also thought likely that the Japanese Baseball Team would not compete in the League this season. In conversation with a Japanese player, it was mentioned that while the Chinese players would be on perfectly friendly terms with the Japanese, trouble would probably come from the rowdy elements watching the game. For that reason, the Japanese are seriously thinking of withdrawing from the League.

Other news with regard to the prosecution of Chinese for alleged attacks on Japanese property appears on Page 5.

CHANG TSO LIN DECIDES TO FIGHT.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S PROPOSALS REFUSED.

NORTH ATTEMPT TO ORGANISE SHANTUNG BANDITS.

PEKING STATESMEN PLAN NATIONAL COALITION.

In reply to the suggestions of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, that Marshal Chang Tso Lin should immediately retire into Manchuria, the Northern Generals, after holding a full council, have decided not to accept the advice. The reasons given were that they still consider victory possible, while retreat at the present time would entail enormous loss.

If the Northerners are driven from Peking they will now be in a serious position. Japan, though willing to allow Chang Tso Lin and his well disciplined army to enter Manchuria, has apparently no intention of allowing a horde of defeated soldiers to cross the border at Shanhaikwan. Consequently the defeat and flight of the Northerners would leave them caught between the Japanese, in the narrow passage between the end of the Great Wall and the sea, and the triumphant and pursuing Southerners.

At the same time that Marshal Chang Tso Lin has refused to return to Mukden, it is stated that some of the leading statesmen in the old parties at Peking are attempting to bring about a national coalition, which, it is hoped, will minimise the devastating effects of a heavy defeat of the Fengtienese.

Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Shih Shan, the Shansi Tupan, have issued a circular telegram stating that they will follow Chiang Kai Shek until the Northern warlords have been completely defeated. Meanwhile Chiang is proceeding to Honan to discuss with Feng a general attack upon Tientsin and Peking.

JAPAN'S PROPOSALS REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 20th. A message from Peking says that, after a lengthy conference, the Fengtien Generals have replied to Mr. Yoshizawa, rejecting his suggestion that Chang Tso Lin should return to Mukden, as they still consider victory possible. Moreover, retreat at present would entail enormous loss.

It is reported that prominent statesmen of the old parties at Peking, such as the Anfu clique, are planning a national coalition for the purpose of preventing chaos in the event of a collapse of the Fengtienese. They are therefore endeavouring to come to an agreement with Chiang Kai Shek.

NECESSARY STEPS.

(Wah Tis Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20th. In an interview with Marshal Chang Tso Lin on the 17th inst. at night, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister at Peking, warned Marshal Chang that in view of the critical condition prevailing in Tientsin and Peking and even threatening Manchuria, the Japanese Government will be compelled to take what it considers necessary steps to secure Japanese lives and property. Marshal Chang replied that in accordance with his recent circular telegram advocating the immediate truce throughout whole country, he had ordered all troops under his control to evacuate the Kin-Han and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Unfortunately the Southerners have not as yet understood his intention and are continuing to press him. Consequently in self-defence he could not help but offer resistance, a step which he resorted to.

NORTHERNERS CLAIM SUCCESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 20th. The Fengtienese officially claim that they are holding Tangchow. They have repulsed attacks on Hoken and recaptured Tingchow.

FENG TIEN'S LAST CHANCE.

(Wah Tis Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20th. The Fengtienese have evacuated Chengshintan and Tangchow—their first defence line—and have arranged a defence position at Liulihou and Tacheng, near Peking. At present General Chang Hsueh Liang and Yang Yu Ting are at the front in readiness to stake their all on one last throw.

ATTACK IN THE REAR.

(Wah Tis Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20th. It is widely rumoured among the Chinese that General Chang Tung Chang is despatching a delegation to Tainan in secrecy for the purpose of enlisting the Shantung remnants who are roving in the eastern section of Shantung. It is said that the Japanese authorities have promised to offer help to them and to equip them with ammunition. As soon as they are incorporated into two divisions they will march to Tainan where they will establish a position to attack the Southerners at the rear.

RESPONSIBILITY OF JAPAN.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

JAPANESE ANXIETY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 19th. In a leading article referring to the "new momentous step," the memorandum to the Peking and the Nanking Governments, the *Times* says that the Japanese had almost involuntarily—impelled by anxiety for their own interests in Manchuria—spoken of "a united China."

That phrase, spoken by such a powerful neighbour in a moment of extreme confusion, should have a profound effect in China, says the *Times*. The article points out that great responsibility now rests with Japan and the consequences of her action cannot be easily measured.

Position At Stake.

The *Times* concludes by saying that wise restraint on the part of Japan, however, may greatly advance the solution of the Chinese problem. "Her own national interests, and her position as a leading Power among Far Eastern nations are plainly at stake in such an enterprise."

A Serious Menace. The *Manchester Guardian* considers the Japanese Note to contain an obscure but serious menace. "One might suppose Manchuria is a Japanese province instead of being, at least nominally, a Chinese dependency."

Earlier China News will be found on Page 2.

The paper also declares that the danger of disturbances at Tientsin or Peking is a matter for joint action by the Powers and not for isolated intervention by Japan.

Great Caution Needed.

TOKYO, May 19th. While agreeing with the principle expressed in the Japanese Government's memorandum to the Chinese belligerents, the Japanese papers express the greatest anxiety lest the proposed steps by Japan inadvertently assist Marshal Chang Tso Lin, thereby bringing down the Southerners' wrath. The Japanese papers strongly warn the Government to exercise the greatest caution.

JAPANESE CONCESSION CROWDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 20th. All the Japanese in Kalgan have taken refuge in Peking, whence the Japanese exodus is increasing. The Japanese Concession at Tientsin is overcrowded with Japanese refugees from the environs.

TO HOUSE REFUGEES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 20th. As the Japanese Minister's family and other families from the Japanese Legation are leaving to-morrow, preparations are being made for the housing of hundreds of refugees in the Legation residences. In this connection lavatories and other outhouses are being erected close to the residences.

NATIONALISTS' PROPAGANDA.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN YANGTZE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Conditions in the upper river, along the Yangtze Valley, are reported to be improving. British steamers have resumed their sailing. In Hankow leaflets were dropped by an aeroplane. These papers gave the news of Nationalists' successes. There is no change elsewhere.

DONETZ TRIAL.

SIXTEEN PLEAD GUILTY.

GERMAN ADMITS COMPLICITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, May 20th. The trial is proceeding of the engineers and technical experts of the Donetz coal basin, on the charge of "economic counter-revolution." The Court is presided over by the Rector of Moscow University.

An official agency states that sixteen pleaded guilty, thirteen partly guilty, including the German Badstieber, who confessed to assisting to deliver unit machines, and twenty-four, including the two Germans Otto and Meyer, not guilty.

U.S. MINE DISASTER.

RESCUERS NOBLE TOIL.

TWENTY KNOWN DEAD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BROWNSVILLE, Pennsylvania, May 20th. There are hitherto twenty dead in an explosion and fire at Mather Mine near here. 150 miners were underground when the explosion occurred. Rescuers are working feverishly to succour the survivors.

CULTURED BANDITS IN KIANGSI.

WOULD NOT ROB, BUT ONLY ASKED FREE PASSAGE.

IMPROVEMENTS, QUAIN AND USEFUL.

KIUKIANG, May 17th.

Inland news is to the effect that about 100 soldiers mutinied near Hoken (north-east Kiangsi), shot their commander, marched on some cities and towns near, demanded money and food, seized any ammunition of which they could get hold, and passed on. Most places came to terms with them, but at Loping, it is said, the official resisted and repulsed them. They retired, but returned another way, and, by a sudden ruse, got in, killed a few men in uniform, and soon came to terms with the merchants, getting some \$2,000, food, and ammunition. The local officials went into hiding till they had passed on.

Near Linchuan (the old name was Fuchow, and the city is 180 li south-east of Nanchang) bandits and soldiers make life hard for the local inhabitants, and there has been some fighting. The launch going from Nanchang to Kiang (south Kiangsi) was recently stopped by some bandits, and great fear came on all, as they expected to be robbed, if not killed, but the bandits were what some of them called "Wen-Ming Tih Keh Ming" (educated, or cultured, revolutionists) and all they demanded was that the launch transport them across the river, which was done, and they left with thanks.

Kiukiang and Nanchang city walls are being steadily demolished, and 80 ft. wide roads built on the sites, for motors, etc., and the better class of shops, Parks, wider and cleaner streets, etc., are also planned. This "New China," with all its muddles and errors, is showing an enterprise that promises better things to come.

More missionaries have gone inland, and most of the cities and towns seem fairly peaceful. It is a sad commentary on the present position of the opium question that the existence of opium dens should thus be officially recognized. There seems to be a growing feeling in Chinese circles that since prohibition of this vice is impossible, the trade ought to be subjected to heavy taxation.—N.O. Daily News.

GREEK POLITICS.

ELECTIONS SOON EXPECTED.

WHAT WILL VENIZELOS DO?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, May 20th. An intricate political situation has arisen owing to the decision of M. Cafandaris, Minister of Finance and Leader of the Progressive Liberal Party, to resign. This step is the result of serious differences with the ex-Premier, M. Venizelos, who, it is believed, desires to prevent the overthrow of the Government by a military coup.

M. Cafandaris does not recognise the right of M. Venizelos to interfere in the political situation, but supporters of M. Venizelos contend that all Republican leaders owe their political existence to M. Venizelos, who is regarded as the founder of all Greek Republican parties. Therefore his advice should be followed.

M. Venizelos, who has been in retirement since he was defeated in 1920, is expected to re-enter the political arena.

Elections may be held at the earliest possible date in order to solve the threatened Ministerial crisis. The Royalist press is violently opposed to M. Venizelos.

DEATH OF FELIX DEUTSCH.

GREAT WORK OF RECONCILIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 20th. The death is announced of Herr Felix Deutsch, Chairman of the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft, at a time when the whole of Germany was celebrating his seventieth birthday.

He is credited with originating the improvement in relations between Germany and France.

CHINA'S TREATY WITH POLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 20th. A Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed yesterday afternoon by the Weichiaopa between China and Poland.

AMBITIOUS SCHEMES IN HUPEH.

MOTOR ROADS AND EDUCATION.

WHO IS TO PAY?

HANKOW, May 16th.

Despite the burden of war taxes which promises to become increasingly heavy the provincial authorities are considering a number of schemes which will entail taxation or the raising of loans. The establishment of a Provincial Bank is under consideration. Roads in Wuhan are in such a bad state that it is proposed to levy rates for their repair, and these rates must, of course, fall on the property owners. On the Hankow side there is a suggestion of a motor road from the railway station to the rear of the ex-German Concession, which would, of course, be a very expensive road to construct if property owners are fully compensated.

When it is added that the Provincial Assembly has voted a budget of \$1,875,000 for education and proposes in addition to establish a Hupeh University, it will be seen that there is a progressive spirit abroad. But it is quite clear that the people cannot carry both the cost of civil progress and the crushing burden of military expenditure. The attempt to impose the former while the latter is not removed will mean revolt.

A notice has been appearing in the Chinese papers that the export of raw cotton from Hupeh is to be prohibited. The reason assigned is that the amount of cotton now reaching Hankow is insufficient to feed the spinning mills here, and it is therefore wrong to allow further exports.

Opium Officially Recognized.

Another queer notice orders that all tea-houses, theatres and opium dens shall close at midnight. It is a sad commentary on the present position of the opium question that the existence of opium dens should thus be officially recognized. There seems to be a growing feeling in Chinese circles that since prohibition of this vice is impossible, the trade ought to be subjected to heavy taxation.—N.O. Daily News.

THE AMERICAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE OF ACCEPTANCE.

COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER TREATIES.

PEACE AND SAFETY IN THE EMPIRE.

The British Government's reply to Mr. Kellogg's proposals for the abolition of war has been handed to the United States Ambassador, and was issued for publication in the Sunday papers.

In accepting the American draft, Sir Austen Chamberlain points out that a clash might conceivably arise between this pact and the Locarno Treaty, unless it is understood that the violation of an undertaking by one party frees the remaining parties from their obligations to the treaty breaking state. He suggests that the French article to this effect be embodied in the text of the treaty.

There are certain regions of the world, "continues the British note," the welfare of which constitute a vital interest for our peace and safety. Their protection is to the British Empire a measure of self defence. His Majesty's Government accepts the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect.

RECEPTION OF THE NOTE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's Note to the United States on the proposal of an anti-war treaty has made a favourable impression in London. The *Sunday Times*, quoting the Foreign Secretary's opening declaration to the effect that "His Majesty's Government will support the movement to the utmost of their power," says that these words may be accepted as indicative, not of an opinion or hope, but of a policy. It considers that the suggestions made by Sir Austen are directed towards giving greater definiteness to Mr. Kellogg's idea.

The *Observer*, approving of the note, thinks there should be no difficulty in reconciling the proposals with the League Covenant and the Locarno policy. The real crux will be to solve the position with regard to the justifiable French nervousness, which led her to conclude agreements with Poland and the Little Entente.

Mr. Kellogg describes the British Note as "encouraging, and showing some progress made." Unofficial comment is that the answer raises a sort of British Monroe Doctrine, and reservations destroy the hopes of an unqualified treaty.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS.

Hitherto only two newspapers have commented on the British reply to Mr. Kellogg. The *Gauche* says it demonstrates a sincere desire to bring about an adjustment between the American and French points of view, but, unless care is taken, there is a risk of the proposed new pact placing Europe under the aegis of America as an arbiter of peace, which America could not guarantee. The *Petit Parisien* says that the British Government is making an obvious effort, inspired by good will, to find a basis of agreement between the French and American ideas, and apparently it has succeeded in many points.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 19th.

The text of the British reply to the United States note on the proposed Peace Pact is issued for publication in the Sunday Morning papers. The reply states, "The suggestion for the conclusion of a treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy has evoked widespread interest in this country, and His Majesty's Government will support the movement to the utmost of their power."

After making a careful study of the text contained in Your Excellency's note, and of the amended text suggested in the French note, His Majesty's Government feel convinced there is no serious divergence between the effect of these two drafts. This impression is confirmed by a study of the text of a speech by the Secretary of State of the United States on April 23rd.

Right Of Self-Defence.

In this speech the right of self defence is regarded as inalienable, and it is further recognized that the violation of an undertaking by one party frees the remaining parties from their obligations to the treaty breaking state. Britain is prepared to accept Mr. Kellogg's draft for the most part, but would prefer to see embodied in the text of the treaty an article similar to that in the French draft, which enforces parties to the Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaty to fulfil their obligations.

The aim of the United States Government is to embody in the treaty a statement of principle, to proclaim without restriction or qualification that war shall not be used as an instrument of policy. With this aim His Majesty's Government are wholly in accord.

The French proposals are equally imbued with the same purpose, and have merely added an indication of certain exceptional circumstances, in which violation of that principle by one party may obligate others to take action, which at first sight appears to be inconsistent with the terms of the proposed pact.

Agreement With France.

His Majesty's Government appreciate the scruples which have prompted these suggestions by the French Government. Exact fulfilment of treaty engagements is a matter which affects national honour, and precision as to the scope of such engagements is essential. Each of the suggestions made by French Government has been carefully considered from this point of view.

French Suggestion.

The French note suggests the addition of an article providing that violation of the treaty by one of the parties should release the remainder from their obligations towards that party. His Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the treaty could stand alone, without the addition of some such provision. Mr. Kellogg's speech, however, shows that he put forward for acceptance the text of the proposed treaty on the understanding that violation of the undertaking by one party would free the remaining parties from their obligation to observe its terms in respect of the treaty breaking state.

If it is agreed that this is the principle which will apply in the case of this particular treaty, His Majesty's Government are satisfied and will not ask for the insertion of any amendment. Means can be found without difficulty of placing this understanding on record in some appropriate manner so that it may have equal value with the terms of the treaty itself.

Bearing On Other Treaties.

The point is of importance because of its bearing on the treaties by which His Majesty's Government are already bound. The preservation of peace has been the chief concern of His Majesty's Government and the prime subject of all their endeavours. This is the reason why they have given ungrudging support to the League of Nations, and why they have undertaken the burden of the guarantee embodied in the Locarno Treaty.

The aim of all these engagements is the elimination of war as an instrument of national policy, just as it is in the purpose of the agreement now proposed. It is because the object of both is the same that there is no real antagonism between the treaty engagements, which His Majesty's Government have already accepted, and the pact which is now proposed.

(Continued on Page 10.)

CHINESE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A SUCCESSFUL FOOTBALL SEASON.

BROUGHT TO A HAPPY CONCLUSION.

The Chinese Athletic Association brought their very successful football season to a happy conclusion on Saturday night at the Yee Woo Restaurant when over two hundred guests gathered to offer their congratulations on the victories which the Senior and Junior teams of this sporting club had won.

The annual football dinner of the Chinese Athletic Association has always been looked forward to by local sportsmen as the hospitality of the hosts is proverbial. Saturday night's function was no exception. A sumptuous Chinese meal was served and the guests were asked to look after the "inner man" well before being "put through the usual torture of listening to a speech or two." The menu was drawn up in real soccer terms as follows:

Toss Up
Hors d'Oeuvres Varies.
Kick Off
Shark's Fin a la Mode.
Roast Duck and Vegetables in Soup.
Free Kick
Pigeon Eggs in Soup.
OH-side
Stewed Squab and Fish Maw.
Corner Kick.
Grilled Conch and Oyster Sauce.
Half Time
Ham and Mustard in Soup.
Goal Kick
Giblet Sandwich Chinese.
Penalty
Sliced Chicken and Walnut.
Goal
Ham, Duck and Chicken Soup.
Referee's Delight
Chicken, Cantonese Dressing.
Chinese Pastries.

Among the numerous guests present were representatives of all football teams in the Colony. The trophies were distributed during dinner, including cups awarded to those most successful in introducing new members to the Association.

The Association's Vice Record.
Mr. Ip Kau who presided at the dinner addressed the gathering as follows:

Gentlemen—I deeply feel a sense of pride when I say that to-night's dinner is given in honour of our three football teams for their victories in the recent competitions, and also in honour of our Ping Pong Team for its success in capturing the championship of the Hong Kong Ping Pong open League.

I am exceedingly happy to see among us so many guests here to-night and I extend to them our very hearty welcome. Their presence not only makes the gathering bigger, happier and more dignified, but also serves as an indication of closer friendship. I hope we can gather together more frequently, for thereby we can acquire a better understanding and co-operation, without which we only find more problems difficult to solve.

The Chinese Athletic Association is still in its infancy, being only three years old, but notwithstanding this, I think it has done quite a lot of work, as evidenced by those trophies before you. But we want to solicit your advice and support in order to help it to grow faster, and become even healthier and stronger.

We have just had a very successful football season and I feel very proud to say that our First team has won the Senior League Championship, the Second the Junior Shield, and the Third the Junior "B" League Championship. For all these successes I must tender our heartfelt thanks to the members of the teams for their fine hard fights throughout the competitions, and also to Mr. H. K. Lee, the Manager of the Football Department, and his assistants for the most energetic work they have done to it. I hope the teams will be even more successful next season. I wish to take this opportunity to also thank the Hong Kong Football Association and the Hong Kong Amateur Football League for their kind co-operation, the Hong Kong Football Club for the very many generous ways in which they have helped us, and also the other clubs for the many good games they have given us. I also offer our thanks to the members of the Ping Pong team for their magnificent achievement in the tournament, having gained a clean, unbeaten record. I wish they could repeat this success in the coming League Competition.

In athletics we have not confined ourselves to football and ping pong alone, but we do our best to encourage all branches of healthy sport. Besides football and ping pong we have also baseball, basket and volleyball and tennis teams. It is a matter for regret that owing to lack of tennis courts we have been unable to enter a team in the Tennis League. We are, however, looking forward to a date (Continued on next column).

TENNIS LEAGUE.

BLANK WEEK-END.

The first break in the Tennis League fixtures occurred on Saturday when all matches had to be put off on account of bad weather and ground conditions. Fifteen matches were on the card. University is badly affected by the postponement as it was the last occasion on which K. T. San, Chong Tuck Wing and Lim Peng Chin would hold them during the current season. They were up against Craigen-gower and could not afford to be without their best team. The trio, however, left yesterday for Manila. The postponed ties will, in all probability, be played during the mid-week.

In the League Tables published below, the Chinese Recreation Club leads in the three divisions. They are not as yet substantially ahead of the others, but it is difficult to place them in any division, as they are stronger than ever this season. Still it would be good for the game and the competition if one of the other Clubs could beat them or at least give them a close run. The "C" Division began in 1926 and since then the Chinese have won all three divisions. Last year they had a narrow shave with the Portuguese in the "B" winning by one solitary game in the final. Struggles of this nature add colour to an interesting competition like the Tennis League.

The Tables follow—

"A" Division				
Chinese R.C.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
M.B.K.	1	0	1	0
Craigen-gower C.C.	2	1	1	1
University	2	1	1	1
Indian R.C.	1	0	1	0
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	2	0
Hong Kong C.C.	0	0	0	0

"B" Division				
Chinese R.C.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Recreio	2	0	2	0
Indian R.C.	2	0	2	0
Hong Kong C.C.	1	1	0	1
Nippon Club	2	1	1	1
University	2	1	1	1
M.B.K.	1	0	1	0
Royal Engineers	1	0	1	0
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	2	0
Craigen-gower C.C.	2	0	2	0
South China A.A.	0	0	0	0

"C" Division				
Chinese R.C.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Recreio	2	0	2	0
South China A.A.	2	0	2	0
Chinese R.C.	2	0	2	0
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	2	0
R.A.M.C.	2	1	1	1
Kennedy Rd. M.Q.	2	1	1	1
Hong Kong C.C.	2	1	1	1
Recreio 1st	2	1	1	1
Nippon Club	2	1	1	1
Civil Service C.C.	2	1	1	1
Kowloon Indian T.C.	2	0	2	0
R.A.M.C.	2	0	2	0
Y.M.C.A.	2	0	2	0
Filipino Club	2	0	2	0
Indian R.C.	2	0	2	0

DAVIS CUP RESULTS.

BRITISH LADIES AHEAD OF FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 19th.—In the International Women's Lawn Tennis matches Britain led France on the first day by 5 matches to 1.

Britain Leading.
At Helsingfors Britain is leading Finland by 9 matches to one. Gregory beat Gran 6-0, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1 and Higgs beat Grotenfeldt 6-2, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0. The winner of this tie will meet Germany, who have beaten Spain at Berlin by 3 matches to 2.

Other Results.
Czechoslovakia beat Sweden by 5 matches to 0 at Stockholm, and at Rome Italy beat Rumania by 4 matches to 1.

Helsingfors, Later.
Great Britain eliminated Finland from the Davis Cup, by winning two singles and the doubles.

(which I hope is not very far distant) when we shall be able to procure a suitable area on which to build a club-house with a football field and tennis courts and other play grounds.

Gentlemen, I hope you all make yourselves at home to-night and enjoy this dinner, and in conclusion I thank you one and all for your presence here to-night.

Tribute To The Secretary.
Mr. H. K. Lee, the secretary of the football teams of the Association was also presented with a silver cup for the good work he had done. Mr. Lee, however, did not accept the cup, saying, like a true sportsman, that a cup should be won by prowess in athletic fields and not by sitting down and doing a little pen work as he had done. Mr. Lee also proposed the guests in most felicitous terms. Other speakers were Mr. T. MacTavish, Mr. A. McCubbin, Mr. R. Hall and Mr. T. May.

The happy gathering did not break up until a late hour.

LAWN BOWLS.

BOWLING GREEN BEATEN AT EAST POINT.

SIX GAMES POSTPONED.

The East Point Recreation Club improved their prospects for the junior championship of the Lawn Bowls League by gaining their third consecutive victory when they were at home to the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday. The visitors were unable to adapt themselves to the heavy ground and went down on two risks, losing by a total of 18 shots. Final scores: E.P.R.C. 60; K.B.G.C. 44. Teams and scores were:

E.P.R.C.—C. A. Goldenberg, E. Black, R. H. Whiteford, R. McRellar, (skip), 11; H. Hampton, A. Webster, J. Douglas, R. W. Lee (skip), 25; F. G. Samways, J. Wolgemuth, G. Vickers, H. M. McTavish (skip), 24; Total 60.

K.B.G.C.—H. Statham, E. W. Hobbins, W. Cuff, T. R. Forster (skip), 19; Randall, Campbell, Hart, Macfarlane (skip), 8; Drake, Middleton, Johnstone, Roylance (skip), 17; Total 44.

Other grounds were unplayable owing to their sodden state and the remaining six matches, including Kowloon Dock v. Civil Service and Tai-koo v. Craigen-gower, were postponed.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the Leagues are:

Division I.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
Craigen-gower	2	2	0	0
Kowloon C.C.	1	1	0	0
Kowloon D.R.C.	2	1	0	1
Kowloon B.G.C.	2	1	0	1
Police R.C.	2	1	0	1
Tai-koo R.C.	1	0	0	1
Civil Service	2	0	0	2

Division II.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
East Point R.C.	3	3	0	0
Tai-koo R.C.	1	1	0	0
Civil Service	1	1	0	0
Recreio "A"	2	1	0	1
Craigen-gower	2	1	0	1
Recreio "B"	2	1	0	1
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	1	0	2
Yacht Club	2	0	0	2
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	0	2

Division III.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
East Point R.C.	3	3	0	0
Tai-koo R.C.	1	1	0	0
Civil Service	1	1	0	0
Recreio "A"	2	1	0	1
Craigen-gower	2	1	0	1
Recreio "B"	2	1	0	1
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	1	0	2
Yacht Club	2	0	0	2
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	0	2

Division IV.				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
East Point R.C.	187	184	23	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	179	162	17	0
Tai-koo R.C.	68	49	17	0
Civil Service	64	53	11	0
Recreio "B"	107	117	10	0
Craigen-gower	101	114	13	0
Yacht Club	85	120	34	0
Kowloon C.C.	93	134	41	0

For Age, Up Dn.
Recreio "A" 142 112 30 0
East Point R.C. 187 184 23 0
Kowloon B.G.C. 179 162 17 0
Tai-koo R.C. 68 49 17 0
Civil Service 64 53 11 0
Recreio "B" 107 117 10 0
Craigen-gower 101 114 13 0
Yacht Club 85 120 34 0
Kowloon C.C. 93 134 41 0

U.S. RACING.

DERBY WINNER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, May 20th.
The Derby was won by the favourite Reigobout in 2 minutes 10.2-3 seconds. Mistep ran second and Toro third.

WHEN A MAN IS DRUNK.

AMERICAN STATES DIFFER.

THE FOOTBALL TEST.

NEW YORK.
Despite Prohibition, no country in the world is more interested than the United States in tests for drunken motorists. The medical authorities are constantly devising methods that shall prove or disprove a man's ability to drive his own car when the fumes of alcohol have invaded his brain.

But there is no Federal jurisdiction in the matter, the result that the ultimate determination of drunkenness is left to the different States.

Pennsylvania, for instance, holds that a man may walk straight and yet be drunk, while in Ohio a man is not held to be intoxicated unless he has lost control of his muscles of locomotion.

Confronted with this difficulty of establishing a test of drunkenness, the Cincinnati General Hospital, to which all alleged offenders in the city are taken for examination, has introduced a series of tests. One, which shows a sense of humour on the part of the medical authorities, consists in an invitation to the arrested motorist to inflate a football. Analysis of the breath for alcohol content determines whether the charge against the alleged offender shall be proved or not in court.

The New York State Court of Appeals recently decided that a man could walk firmly on a plank 6 ft. in the air and yet be intoxicated.

MACAO RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAP DIVIDED INTO FOUR CLASSES.

[BY EARLY BIRD.]

The success which attended the last meeting of the Macao Race Club amply demonstrates that the sport has a future in the neighbouring Colony and it is interesting to note that the officials intend to hold another fixture on the 3rd of next month. This will be the last meeting of the season after which the ponies will be turned out to a well needed rest on the grass. During the close season I have no doubt the officials will carry on their plan of improving the course, stands, etc., and by the time the next race season commences everything will be in readiness for the continuation of racing during the 1929 season.

With the advent of the present efficient and enthusiastic stewards the difficulties and obstacles of the first year of its existence have been finally overcome and I am of the opinion that under the guidance of these keen and energetic sportsmen a brilliant future is assured for this, the most congenial little race club it has ever been my good fortune to be associated with.

The next programme to be submitted will consist of nine events. The Hong Kong Plate distance one mile will be the principal event and should secure a substantial entry.

Quite the best of good things is the inclusion in the Handicap events of a "D" Class for China ponies. This should be an innovation so far as the small owner is concerned and doubtless a large number of appreciative pony-owners will give the Handicap events their unstinted support.

Other events which will help to make up an interesting programme are a novice's race, a five-furlong event for non-winners, a selling plate and a consolation race for ponies which have not won or been placed at the meeting.

THE PROGRAMME.

Entries close at Macao Race Club at 2.30 p.m. Thursday, May 24th, 1928. Details follow:

1.—THE JUNE NOVICES RACE: One Mile.—Winner \$200; 2nd \$100; 3rd \$50. For China ponies that have not won more than two races this year. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners this year of one race 7 lbs. extra; two races 10 lbs. extra. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than five races. Jockeys allowed 10 lbs. but to carry 2 lbs. extra for every winning mount. Entrance fee \$5.

2.—THE TRIAL HANDICAP: "A" CLASS: SIX FURLONGS.—Winner \$300; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5.

3.—THE TRIAL HANDICAP: "B" CLASS: SIX FURLONGS.—Winner \$300; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5.

4.—THE WHITTEN PLATE: FIVE FURLONGS.—Winner \$200; 2nd \$100; 3rd \$50. For non-winning China ponies that have started in Macao at least twice since 1st January, 1928. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced starters allowed 5 lbs. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5.

5.—THE HONG KONG PLATE: ONE MILE.—Winner \$300; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Non-winners of this year allowed 10 lbs. Winners of this year of one race "Weight for inches as per scale" of two races 5 lbs. extra; of three or more races 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys to carry 1 lb. extra for every winning mount over five wins since 1st January, 1928. Entrance fee \$5.

6.—THE TRIAL HANDICAP: "C" CLASS: SIX FURLONGS.—Winner \$300; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5.

7.—THE TRIAL HANDICAP: "D" CLASS: SIX FURLONGS.—Winner \$300; 2nd \$150; 3rd \$100. For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5.

8.—THE JUNE SELLING RACE: ONE MILE.—Winner \$150; 2nd \$75; 3rd \$37.50. For all China ponies. If entered to be sold for \$300 7 lbs. penalty; for \$200 5 lbs. penalty; for \$100 3 lbs. penalty. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockey allowance. Entrance fee \$5.

9.—THE JUNE CONSOLATION PLATE: HALF A MILE.—Winner \$200; 2nd \$100; 3rd \$50. For all China ponies that have started at this meeting and not been placed. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5.

Entries for all events must reach the Secretary not later than 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 24th, at the Club's office, 19, Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, Macao.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

RESULTS OF NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The following are the results of league baseball played in New York:

National League.

SATURDAY:—St. Louis 5, Boston 3. Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 4. Cincinnati 4, New York 2. Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.

SUNDAY:—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 5. Chicago 6, New York 5. Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 4. St. Louis 3, Boston 6.

MONDAY:—Chicago 8, New York 2. Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 7. Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 4. St. Louis 4, Boston 3.

TUESDAY:—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 3. Philadelphia 15, Cincinnati 3. Chicago 10, New York 7. St. Louis 3, Boston 1.

THURSDAY:—Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 4. Chicago 2, Boston 0.

FRIDAY:—St. Louis 6, New York 10. Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6. Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4. Boston 3, Chicago 1.

American League.

SATURDAY:—New York 8, Detroit 7. Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 3. Boston 13, St. Louis 2. Washington 6, Chicago 9.

SUNDAY:—New York 7, Detroit 2. Washington 15, Chicago 3. Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 0.

MONDAY:—New York 7, Detroit 5. Boston 3, St. Louis 2. Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 3. Washington 4, Chicago 2.

TUESDAY:—Chicago 3, Washington 2. Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 0. New York 12, Detroit 8. Boston 3, St. Louis 1. Philadelphia 15, Chicago 2.

WEDNESDAY:—Boston 5, Detroit 4.

THURSDAY:—New York 4, St. Louis 3. Philadelphia 5, Chicago 6. Washington 4, Cleveland 8. Boston 5, Detroit 3.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

CAMBRIDGE COLLAPSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Middlesex v. Lancashire. At Lord's, Middlesex beat Lancashire, the Champions, on the first innings. Scores:—

Lancashire 156. Middlesex 180 for 5 wickets. There was no play on the third day (Friday).

Surrey v. Glamorgan. At the Oval. No decision. Surrey 248. Glamorgan 134 for 3 wickets. There was no play on the third day.

Worcester v. Kent. At Worcester, Worcestershire lost to Kent on the first innings. Kent 230 (Root 7 wickets for 125). Worcester 38 (Wright 5 for 28) and, following on, 408 (Gibbons 140, Root 107).

Warwick v. Somerset. At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Somerset on the first innings. Warwick 411 for 6 wickets, declared (R. E. S. Wyatt 177, Crook 102 not out) and 117 for 7 wickets. Somerset 251.

Gloucester v. Nottingham. At Gloucester, Gloucestershire beat Nottingham on the first innings. Nottingham 429 (Larwood 101 not out). Gloucester 448 for 7 wickets (Hammond 113 not out).

Leicestershire v. Essex. At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Essex on the first innings. Essex 99 and 228. Leicestershire 181 (O'Connor 7 for 52).

Derby v. Sussex. At Alton, Derbyshire beat Sussex on the first innings. Sussex 139 and 222. Derby 138 and 122 for no wicket. There was no play on the third day.

Oxford v. West Indies. At Oxford, the University drew with the West Indies. West Indies 384 and 313 for 6 wickets (Small 109). Oxford 264.

Cambridge v. Yorkshire. At Cambridge, the University drew with Yorkshire. Yorkshire 224 for 5 wickets, declared (Sutcliffe 81 not out). Cambridge 30 (Robinson 8 for 10) and, following on, 41 for 3 wickets.

CRICKET AT SHANGHAI.

CENTURY BY E. I. M. BARRETT.

INTERESTING INTERPORT TRIAL.

SHANGHAI, May 14th.

A magnificent innings by Capt. Barrett eclipsed everything else at the third interport trial game on the S.C.C. ground on Saturday, says the North China Daily News, and if a complaint can be urged it is that the famous cricketer might have reserved his delightful effort for the all important occasion two weeks hence. The wicket appeared to be in a particularly good condition for this early stage of the season, and certainly it could not be altogether blamed for the remarkable collapse of the opening batsmen of Barrett's team.

With only 14 runs on the board, Stokes presented Madar with a simple catch at short square-leg and six runs later Leach was deceived by the pace of one from Freshwater that appeared to keep low. Further misfortune followed when Palmer urged a ball into Moffatt's safe hands at second slip with the score reading 38, while Rawthorne had the unhappy experience of being out to the first ball he received.

The form of Palmer came as a welcome relief to everyone concerned, and another satisfactory feature was the initial appearance of Dr. O'Hara, who contrived to reach the fateful 13 before being smartly taken at the wicket.

Half The Side Out For Forty-Five. Thus half the side were out and only 45 runs had been recorded. At this stage, Mansel-Smith, joined Barrett and the half century appeared through the medium of Barrett's delightful drive through the covers—a shot that showed the writing on the wall. Barrett continued on his way rejoicing with anything that was well pitched up, and when Melsome resumed at the pavilion end Shanghai's skipper showed his appreciation of two successive half-centuries by driving both into the pavilion.

Torry Wilson and Isaacs brightened the concluding stages with some vigorous hitting, both scoring a six. Ollerdesse, Lt. Melsome and Sgt. Freshwater shared the wickets and Melsome as in his worst fight, the ball very cleverly at times, while Freshwater was at his best during the first six overs.

There was nothing wrong with the "probable" interport attack, as a glance at the figures will reveal, and the fielding, apart from two bad blunders, generally was good.

The Scores.

The full scores and analysis are as follows:—

CAPT. E. I. M. BARRETT'S XI.
L. F. Stokes, c Madar, b Freshwater 5
W. Palmer, c Moffatt, b Melsome 23
D. W. Leach, Freshwater 1
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c Dunkley, b Melsome 13
T. L. Rawthorne, c Freshwater, b Melsome

DEVELOPMENT OF KWANGSI.

OVER 1,000 MILES OF GOOD ROADS CONSTRUCTED.

BUS SERVICES IN OPERATION; OPPORTUNITIES FOR MOTOR-CAR TRADE.

TRIP FROM NANNING TO WUCHOW IN TWO DAYS.

THE "DAILY PRESS" CHINESE CORRESPONDENT, AT THE INVITATION OF SOME OF THE LEADING OFFICIALS IN KWANGSI, HAS JUST MADE A MONTH'S TOUR OF THAT PROVINCE. HIS REPORTS ON THE IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE BEING EFFECTED SHOULD PROVE OF THE GREATEST INTEREST TO ALL BUSINESS MEN.

KWANGSI HAS BEEN TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES A "SEALED BOOK," EVEN TO THE LARGE FOREIGN FIRMS ENGAGED IN THE SOUTH CHINA TRADE. CANTON HAS BEEN THE LIMIT OF THEIR HORIZON. BUT BEYOND THE CONFINES OF KWANGTUNG, KWANGSI IS NOW STIRRING TO AN UNWONTED ACTIVITY, AND UNDER AN ABLE AND ENERGETIC ADMINISTRATION BUSINESS OPENINGS ARE BEING PROVIDED WHICH WILL RECAP ATTENTION.

FORMERLY, AT LOW WATER, A MOTOR BOAT WOULD TAKE BETWEEN TWO AND THREE WEEKS TO GO FROM WUCHOW TO NANNING. WITH THE AID OF GOOD ROADS AND A MOTOR CAR OUR CORRESPONDENT TRAVELLED FROM NANNING TO WUCHOW IN TWO DAYS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

NANNING, Kwangsi.

Being tired of unprofitable and endless civil warfare, the political-military leaders of Kwangsi, one time a backward province of China, west of Kwangtung, are beginning to settle down quietly to plan and supervise constructive endeavour within the territory they now dominate. These leaders do not advocate "a Kwangsi for the Kwangsi-ites" movement; they enlist the aid of outsiders—mostly Cantonese—as technical assistants and advisers, and, before long, we may find many Cantonese young men, unable to accomplish anything useful in their home cities, flocking to the neighbouring province, where their services may find employment and be appreciated.

Your correspondent, invited to pay a visit to Nanning and other Kwangsi cities, was several times present at informal dinners with General Wu Ting Yang, acting Chairman of the Provincial Administrative Council of Kwangsi during the absence of General Wong Shi Hung, the right hand man of General Li Tsai Hsin, at present the foremost military figure of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

"Before we can do anything in Kwangsi, we must first see that there is peace and order in the Province and that the people have enough to eat," said General Wu, when discussing affairs with your correspondent at the first meeting.

GENERAL WU TING YANG.

General Wu, looking somewhat older than his age, is a young man of 38, but he has seen much active war service in the Liang (two) Kwang Provinces and along the Yangtze Valley with the Southern Army against the North by way of Hunan, Hupeh, and other places. Many of General Wu's comrades are still with the Northern Expeditionary Forces now aiming at Peking. General Wu began his career as a lieutenant in the army of General Lin Hu, one time a terror to the people of the Eastern districts of Kwangtung.

General Wu was comparatively unknown to his fellow provincials in Kwangsi until less than two years ago, when, as garrison commander at Liuchow, he succeeded in clearing the territory under his jurisdiction of bandits and pirates and started his series of minor reforms within the neighbourhood of Liuchow, a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. In Liuchow City to-day one may find electric light, telephones and other public utility services, and public gardens, public hospitals, public playgrounds, and public libraries in operation.

General Wu proved so successful in his local reforms and improvements, including the prohibition of the "red light" district, that he was made Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Province of Kwangsi.

General Wu bitterly complained that the eternal civil strife within China had given the country a very bad reputation. The foreign public, he said, had gained the impression that China, particularly Kwangsi, is always full of outlaws and that no development was possible. The Province of Kwangsi, according to General Wu, is to show what two years of peace and order have achieved. Kwangsi is to give an industrial exhibition at Liuchow in October, 1929, in order that its people may demonstrate what they have for the markets in China and other parts of the World and also to afford an opportunity for traders of the World to display their goods

in Kwangsi and to ascertain what the people of Kwangsi require from the World markets. Opportunities will be given before, during, and after the exhibition—officially known as the "Kwangsi Exposition"—to foreign traders to confer with Kwangsi leaders on the subject of co-operation and mutual assistance. To develop the rich agricultural and mineral resources of Kwangsi, outside technical experts and foreign capital are necessary.

General Wu Ting Yang himself has command of a division which may be used to enforce his programme as Commissioner of Reconstruction. He is ably assisted by two Cantonese young men, secretaries to the Bureau of Reconstruction, Mr. Lam Yu Kan and Mr. Ng Wing Chop.

GOOD ROADS.

Kwangsi to-day is very proud of its good roads movement, and of the several thousand miles of public highways projected, more than 1,000 miles have been completed. Now-a-days, it is possible to go by motor car from Kweichow to Nanning and from Nanning to Liuchow. Several bus lines are in operation. Despite the high fares, there is a great demand for this form of transportation. Any person willing to comply with the regulations may now obtain a licence to operate cars for hire on the newly constructed government highways.

Mr. C. H. Pan, an American returned student, is Chief of the Division of Communications in the Bureau of Reconstruction, and he is being assisted in the building programme by a number of Road Supervisors each of whom has a section of the highways for completion or maintenance. The telephone and the telegraph services, including three powerful wireless stations, are also under the direction of the Division of Communications.

A navigation and shipping office has been organized under the Bureau of Reconstruction in order to make the West River safer for navigation, and as soon as suitable men are found, a survey for the improvement of navigation will be made.

In the opinion of General Wu, railways are essential to the extensive development of Kwangsi Province. The construction of railways, however, he admits, will require some time. General Wu has been able to interest local communities in Kwangsi to contribute financial and labour help for road building, but he says he cannot do this for railway building.

Upon the completion of the public highway system in Kwangsi, the inhabitants of the Province will be able to find outlets without difficulty to Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, Hunan, Kwangtung and Indo-China.

NANNING-WUCHOW.

During low water, a motor boat sometimes takes two to three weeks to go from Wuchow to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi. Your correspondent left Nanning at one o'clock in the afternoon on a motor car and arrived at Kweichow before 6.30, with about an hour at Loohai Mart for rest and tea. Spilling from Kweichow the next morning at seven, Kweichow was reached a little after five the same afternoon. At 12 midnight, a low boat sailed for Wuchow, and before three in the afternoon, the journey ended. Therefore, it took but a little over two days to get from Nanning to Wuchow with the aid of good roads, an achievement which has been made possible within the last couple of months.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Apart from communications, the Bureau of Reconstruction under General Wu is giving special attention to the development of industries. Mr. P. Y. Chen, a graduate of Lingnan University, who has also had several years of higher education in America, is Chief of this Division. A corps of mining, electrical, chemical, and industrial experts is assisting him. The Division is operating or has in project a number of factories, including those for cement and gas at Liuchow and others for sulphuric acid at Wuchow. Modern brick factories under government ownership are also in process of building.

Kwangsi is essentially an agricultural province and the Kwangsi Institute for the Development of Industries has at Liuchow some 3,000 mu, Chinese acres, for experimental farms and buildings for sugar mills, laboratories, and other purposes. The director of the Institute is Mr. Tang Tai Yee, formerly dean of the College of Agriculture of the Sun Yat Sen University in Canton. He is being assisted by mining and chemical engineers and specialists in all departments of farming. The Institute aims to improve local produces in both quality and quantity, and for this purpose, seeds are being imported from foreign countries.

American and European machinery is being used in the experiment stations at Liuchow and old ox carts and motor trucks may be seen running along the roads leading to the farms. In addition to ox carts, the Institute is also training horses for driving. This may be a very simple matter elsewhere, but it is an innovation in Kwangsi. Motor cars are common now, but the villagers around Liuchow had never seen horses being utilized in this way. The Institute has just ordered drillers for mining experiments which will replace the old methods of hand work.

More than 30 young Chinese trained in American and European universities are now serving as experts in the development of Kwangsi industries or public highways, and scores of graduates of Hong Kong, Lingnan, Nanyang, and Chungshan Universities have found positions in this province.

GOOD ORDER AND EDUCATION.

The rounding up of bandits has been in progress for some time, and thanks to the good work of the provincial army and the local volunteers, conditions in the part of China are now less unfavourable than in many other provinces.

While the chief aim of the political-military leaders in Kwangsi is to give the people under their rule enough to eat first, realizing that brigandage and revolution have been prompted by poverty, no little attention is being devoted to higher education. Altogether there are more than ten middle and seven normal schools in Kwangsi, in addition to the primary classes found in many districts and cities. Four of the seven normal schools are exclusively for young women, and the new middle school and the normal school buildings for girls in Nanning would be a credit in many larger cities in China. Next autumn, the Kwangsi University at Samkok-tai, Wuchow, will be partly ready to receive preparatory students, and if there is sufficient demand, the university proper will offer courses in civil and mechanical engineering, and mining and agriculture. Dr. Ma Chun Wu, a German University Chinese graduate and a former civil governor of Kwangsi, is at the head of the committee arranging for the opening of the Kwangsi University. The Provincial Administrative Council of Kwangsi has already voted \$1,000,000 for buildings alone.

Kwangsi is sadly in need of teachers, and that is the reason why Normal Schools are being opened in the leading cities. Last autumn, the Middle School No. 1 in Nanning had vacancies for only 50 new students, but there were applications from nearly 400. Those disappointed had to go to poorly equipped and less efficient institutions, much to the regret of the educational authorities, whose resources, both in personnel and finance are limited.

The boy scout movement is taking strong hold in Kwangsi, and in Nanning alone, the troops have more than a thousand boy and girl scouts on their rolls.

LADY COBHAM'S CANOE TRIP.

IN THE JUNGLE WITH SIR ALAN.

SIX SINGING ERONY BOATMEN.

GRANDLAHOU, Ivory Coast, April 22nd.

We took off from the waters of the lagoon at Abidjan, on the French Ivory Coast, on Wednesday, hoping to reach Freetown, 750 miles away, eight to nine hours later, as the trade winds would be against us after a couple of hours, writes Sir Alan Cobham in the Daily Mail.

Our peaceful cruise, however, was disturbed by the alarming behaviour of the water temperature gauge. We knew the radiator had been leaking, but suddenly we started to lose water at an alarming rate. I quickly consulted a chart and decided that we must make for a lagoon at Freetown by. There we made a perfect landing and were soon surrounded by the natives of the village, whom we had enormous difficulty in preventing from charging the machine with their canoes in their excitement.

Out of Touch.

When matters were looking awkward and getting out of control I sent for a rifle. When it was brought our native friends scattered in all directions.

We discovered that the repair was more than we could tackle, and leaving Captain Worral in charge of the Short-Roll-Boycroft flying-boat at anchor, I coaxed a naked native alongside with his canoe and persuaded him to take me to the nearest habitation. An hour later I discovered a French forestry official and learned that we were out of communication with anywhere.

I sent a surf boat out over terrific rollers to a passing steamer with a letter to Freetown, requesting the captain to wireless our whereabouts. Yesterday morning at dawn, after seeing Captain Worral, Conway, and Bonnet well stocked with food and water, Lady Cobham and myself set out in a native dugout canoe for a 40-mile journey through creeks and jungle waterways into the bigger lagoons, hoping to make Lahou by nightfall. As we left a tornado came up, but I was confident that our flying boat was safe.

(Continued on next Column.)

SMUGGLED SILK STOCKINGS.

DOCTOR FINED 21s.

WOMAN AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

At Dover Dr. Joseph F. Peart, of Hurley-street, W., was fined £103 2s. 6d., double value and duty, in respect of three silk hawls and twelve pairs of silk stockings brought over in a Calais steamer on February 28th.

Mr. Pierson, prosecuting, said that Dr. Peart declared he had nothing but some tobacco. He sent a letter apologizing and stating that this was the first time he had visited Paris since the war. He had been told it would be quite easy for him to evade the Customs.

In another case, respecting one silk dress, one beige lace dress, and six pairs of gloves, Lillian Henri, of Chalcut-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., was fined 18s. 6d., treble value and duty. She crossed from Calais to Dover on February 18th. She stated she had nothing to declare and no silk goods in her possession. When, however, the business cards of the firms where the dresses were alleged to have been bought were produced at the Customs office she cried, "I am done. I have told you so many lies that I cannot go on any more. You have been too smart for me."

Daylight Blotted Out.

Lady Cobham and myself were seated deep in this dugout canoe, which had been cut out of a solid trunk of a tree. Our baggage was piled in behind us and in the bows were six stalwart shony natives who sang as they paddled. In the stern were three more who steered the craft through the forest waterways, where overhanging trees and creepers almost blotted out the daylight. At times we were in an open lake and at others our waterway was only a yard wide between the rushes and weeds.

At last we came to a big open lagoon, where it appears the French authorities had heard of our troubles and had sent a motor-launch 20 miles to find us. We quickly made our way to Lahou, where we soon got into communication and did our utmost to make arrangements for speedy repairs to the flying-boat.

COMMANDER DANIEL AS JOURNALIST.

JOINING MY NEW SHIP.

Commander Daniel, who has joined the literary staff of "The Daily Mail," gave the following nautical description of the beginning of his new adventure.

"Pull yourself together now. You are joining a new ship." Thus one part of my brain; some other part answered: "You have had a big operation, but you'll be quite all right in a minute."

The side-boy at the gangway was very tall and had a moustache. "This won't do," I muttered. "What is the Navy coming to?"

But he saluted me politely, and as I raised my hand in return I realised that I wore a bowler hat. "You fool," I thought; "but it's too late to change now."

Something at the back of my brain said: "It was when you had the operation."

I walk past the side-boy to ascend the accommodation ladder. Something was wrong. What was the name of the ship on his cap? Written in sunny letters and, great Scott! he was wearing a coat with brass buttons. "Even side-boys have acquired a fore-and-aft rig," I grumbled, and went forward. But it was no accommodation ladder by which we ascended—it was a lift.

"I know you had lifts up and down from the engine room," I said. "It is only the operation," came the reply, and I was taken along the deck to the captain's cabin.

"Come on board to join, sir," I reported. I was glad to see the captain was not in uniform either. His cabin was unlike anything I had ever seen. Panelled in mahogany, carpeted in green, and furnished with a large flat desk. "Very imposing," I thought as I grasped the captain's extended hand.

"I hope you will be very happy with us," he said.

"I am quite sure I shall," I replied with assurance; and yet my voice was a long way off.

(Continued on next Column.)

MR. PAT SOMERSET SUE FOR DIVORCE.

HOLLYWOOD "MARRIAGE" FAILURE AFTER FOUR MONTHS.

Los Angeles.

After less than four months of married life, Pat Somerset, the English actor, and his new wife have come to the parting of the ways.

Mrs. Somerset, formerly Miss Shelby Worral, a Texas beauty contest winner, has brought a suit for divorce, alleging that her husband beat her into unconsciousness two days ago, and that he had failed to support her. —International News Service.

Mr. Pat Somerset was formerly the husband of Miss Margaret Hammerman and Miss Edith Day. The former divorced him in 1927. Miss Edith Day and Mr. Somerset were married in 1923. Miss Day obtained a divorce at Minneapolis in January of last year.

Mr. Somerset and Miss Shelby Worral were married at Hollywood early last December. Mr. Somerset, who is 31, is the son of an English admiral.

Miss Shelby Worral is a London girl.

"Well, Mr. Norris, you must show the commander round." And I followed my guide out of the cabin. Norris led the way. I visited one department after the other, "up lifts and down lifts and into every chamber."

"Now," said Norris, "you must have your photograph taken. This way, please, to the Process Department."

"I am so tired," I murmured; "so very tired."

"It's quite all right. Just sit down here," I complied.

"Now a little less sad, please. That's right. Thank you."

The camera became blurred. I passed my hand across my brow. It was a very strange motion. Were we at sea? Then the side-boy with the moustache reappeared.

"Commander, I think you forgot your hat and coat," I glared. My vision cleared. I could see the writing on his cap, "Daily Mail."



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AMERICAN PEACE PACT.

(Continued from Page 7).

Locarno Treaty.

The machinery of the Covenant and of the Treaty of Locarno, however, go somewhat further than the renunciation of war as a policy, in that they provide certain sanctions for breach of obligations. A clash might thus conceivably arise between the existing treaties and the proposed pact, unless it is understood that the obligations of the new engagement will cease to exist in respect of the party which breaks the pact, and adopts warlike measures against one of its contracting states.

British Position.

For the British Government the respect for obligations arising out of the League Covenant and of the Locarno Treaties is fundamental. Our position in this is identical with that of the German Government, as indicated in their note of April 27th. His Majesty's Government could not agree to any new treaty which would weaken or undermine these engagements, on which the peace of Europe depends.

Public Interest.

Public interest in this country in the scrupulous fulfilment of this engagement is so great that His Majesty's Government would, for their part, prefer to see some such provision as article four of the French draft embodied in the text of the treaty. To this we understand there will be no objection. Mr. Kellogg makes it clear that he has no intention, by the terms of the new treaty, of preventing parties to the League Covenant or to the Locarno Treaty from fulfilling their obligations.

Protecting The Empire.

The language of article one, as to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, renders it desirable that I should remind Your Excellency that there are certain regions of world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions cannot be suffered. Their protection is to the British Empire a measure of self defence.

It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect.

No Obstacle.

It is agreed that it is unnecessary to wait until all nations of the world have signified their willingness to become parties. It would be embarrassing if certain states in Europe, with whom the proposed participants are already in close treaty relations, were not included among the parties, but the British Government see no reason to doubt that these will gladly accept it.

The British Government finds nothing in their existing commitments which prevents co-operation in this new movement for strengthening the foundations of peace. They will gladly co-operate in the conclusion of such a pact as proposed, and are ready to engage with the interested governments in any negotiations which are necessary for the purpose.

Domestic Approval.

The reply concludes with the remark that the detailed arguments in the foregoing are expressed on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, and that the proposed treaty is one in which they could not participate otherwise than jointly with His Majesty's Government in the Dominions, and the Government of India.

As a result of communications with those Governments, it has been ascertained that they are all in cordial agreement with the general principle of the proposed treaty, and on receipt of invitations would doubtless be prepared to participate in it.

WHAT JAPAN BORE AT TSINAN.

FOREIGNERS TESTIMONY TO JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

RUDE AWAKENING FOR SOUTHERN TROOPS.

TSINGTAO, May 10th.

A North China Daily News correspondent gives the following account of the early stages of the Tsinan incident. It is written with a strong Japanese bias, but with a certain sympathy for the Nationalists in the rude awakening occasioned by their incompetence in face of the Japanese resistance. He writes:—

While there are a few who still abuse the Japanese at Tsinan, the great majority of foreign opinion here is that the Japanese had endured insults and outrages beyond the capacity of any self-respecting nation to endure longer; that the Japanese demands, while sharp and curt, were reasonable and perfectly capable of fulfilment if the Chinese army men had really desired peace; and that it is perfectly clear that the Japanese, now that they have laid their hands to the plough, will not look back until the furrow is well turned.

When the failure of negotiations resulted in a clash of arms the Japanese set themselves first to the task of clearing the west and south suburbs of Nationalist troops, but a large number, estimated at from four to six thousand retired within the city walls and opened fire on the Japanese from these elevations. On Tuesday, May 8th, the complete rout of the troops outside was so manifest that the Japanese were able to attack the city also, which attack was in progress when the last train left on Wednesday morning. From the vigour with which it was being pushed, it was believed to have required no more than a day for its accomplishment.

An Uplifting Awakening.

Several Nationalist officers, Whampoa graduates, who found a few sympathetic ears into which they could pour their woes, are said to have burst into tears of helpless rage and disappointment over the débâcle of their troops. "After this," they wept, "we can never hope to establish our National Government."

Making due allowance for the hysteria of the moment, these young officers have revealed a great deal of truth about themselves and their cause. They had been living in a little heaven of glory these last weeks; when they strutted into Kashing in their spanking new uniforms and demanded from some helpless ladies that they should occupy their houses as billets, they truly thought they were world-conquerors against whose power none could hope to prevail. When they rode on flat cars up through the regions abandoned by Chang Chang's unpaid coolie-and-robber-soldiers they imagined themselves as von Mackensen's armies smashing through Rumania and Servia. Arrived at Tsinan, they were on the top of the world and the little Japanese forces there were just so many ants that could be brushed aside with a sweep of their hands.

The Nationalist Chinese outnumbered the Japanese by ten to one and had many times that number of arms at hand, according to their own statements. Their surprise at what happened can only be compared to the feelings of the countryman who thought he was breaking open a water-melon, but found it was a T.N.T. bomb! The Nationalists did not break and run at the first display of Japanese force but in their ineffective and unorganized way tried to put up some sort of a resistance. But the Japanese went over them like a steam roller, smashing down everything in their way and dispersing those on the outskirts. These Nationalists for the first time in their lives tasted what a real war is like—and they evidenced no desire for a full meal of it.

Divided We Stand.

A few Nationalist sympathizers are saying tragically "The immediate effect of this will be to unite North and South against the Japanese." The inference is that in so doing they will drive the Japanese into the Yellow Sea. Whatever the Japanese diplomats may have in mind, it is certain that their military men would like nothing better than a united enemy against whom they could move once for all. The only chance the Chinese have in this affair is to remain as divided as possible.

WOMEN OF CHINA JOIN IN.

TELEGRAM TO WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

The Kuo Min news agency issued on May 14th the text of a telegram said to have been addressed to the women of all nations through the International Council of Women, League of Nations, by the National Council of Women of China, the Shanghai Women Suffrage Association, Shanghai Women's Club, and the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. The document states:—

"We appeal through you to the women of all nations for sympathy and support to curb the brutality of the Japanese troops which was started on May 3rd and has been since then continued. "It is heart-rending to recount the sad history of our struggle for national independence. For more than a decade we have been sorely afflicted and severely tried. We have been a prey to Bolshevism, and, sensing the danger, we have in the past months exerted our utmost to deliver ourselves from its virus.

"Now to these sorely afflicted people, the Japanese Government, instead of sending assistance, has sent thousands of troops, machine-guns, and all the cruel implements of war to increase their woe and misery. These alien troops have violated all principles of International Law, and in obstructing the advance of the Nationalist Forces, they have made the Northern Expedition and the unification of China, increasingly arduous and difficult.

"But what we most condemn is their stark brutality." Then follows the now well known accusations against the Japanese. The telegram continues:—

"We appeal to you for sympathy—you who love peace and hate war—you who uphold justice and scorn cruelty—you who are mothers and sisters, whose hearts go out to a suffering people.

Filled With Horror.

"That a Chinese city in the heart of our sacred province could see its people so ruthlessly massacred by an alien army fills us with horror. Shall we submit to all this display of force? Even at this moment, Japan is sending numbers of destroyers to still other parts of China to continue their butchery. What are her intentions? She does not need 25,000 troops to protect her nationals. It is not difficult to see that the Japanese Government is once more on its path to subdue and conquer the province of Shantung into a state of complete vassalage, a task which was begun many years back and justly abhorred and condemned by the whole world.

Women of the world, let us help to suppress this horror!

(Seal) "The National Council of Women of China."

(Seal) "Shanghai Women Suffrage Association."

(Seal) "Shanghai Women's Club."

(Seal) "Shanghai Y.W.C.A."

TOLL OF MODERN LIFE.

RUSH THAT LEADS TO HEART DISEASE.

The increase in the number of deaths from heart disease was strongly emphasised by Dr. J. Strickland Goodhall, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene, London, on April 18th.

"No fewer than 35,200 deaths in 1926, he said, were attributable to diseases of the circulation. Deaths from heart disease had increased by nearly 400 per cent, whereas deaths from cancer had increased by merely 25 per cent.

"Look at the lives we lead," he said. "We are always on the rush; always escaping for our lives. We can't even cross the road in peace. Then look at the books you read—if you do read them—all dealing with emotional problems.

"Look at the theatres you go to, the night clubs you frequent, and, worse than that, the drinks you drink—the cocktails—and the cigarettes you smoke.

"The whole of modern life cuts up rest and tends to increase emotion," he added, "and emotion increases intra-vascular strain. I cannot help thinking it is very largely due to all this that there is this tremendous increase of heart disease."

BUZZARD SEIZES LAMB.

Two buzzards were seen in West Wales last summer for the first time in 20 years.

This season they are more plentiful and have made raids on sheep folds at Llanwinio, in Carmarthenshire.

One was seen last month carrying away a lamb.

THE SECRETS OF RUMANIA.

A TOP-HEAVY KINGDOM.

INDOLENCE, INCOMPETENCE AND CORRUPTION.

The Daily Mail is printing a series of articles by Sir Percival Phillips on Rumania, her rulers, and her people, which deal with a political position almost without parallel.

When Rumania was presented with three new provinces after the war she had the opportunity of making herself the wealthiest and most influential country in the Balkans. Instead of doing so, she has gone back, and has now become the poor relation of the rest of Europe.

Bucarest, Rumania.

The foreign observer in search of hard facts concerning the present state of Rumania, writes Sir Percival Phillips, is struck by the symbolism of a certain triumphal arch which was erected in honour of the coronation of the late King Ferdinand.

This arch adorns a promenade known as the Chausée Kiselev, a kind of rustic Champs-Élysées, where the people walk or drive in solemn procession on fine afternoons.

It is lofty and, from a distance, not unimposing. But at close range the illusion of dignity disappears. There remains only size without solidity. Massive blocks of stone become painted lines on plaster, and ragged holes in the flanks, such as might have been made by rats, disclose a skeleton of wood.

The history of this somewhat notorious structure, and the cynical comments of its critics, are not pertinent to this article. What does matter is the comparison it invites with the condition of the country. Both have the same glitter and, from afar, the same superficial appearance of strength. Both reveal, on examination, the same effects of strain and stress. Both are being subjected to efforts in underpinning with more substantial materials, but the process, thus far, has been slow and costly and the result is largely unconvincing.

Show Of Prosperity.

Rumania's governing class make a brave show of prosperity in the face of foreign criticism, but they cannot conceal the fact that their country is in the throes of a very serious economic, financial and political crisis. The old kingdom, rendered top-heavy by the post-war addition of Transylvania, Bessarabia, and the Bukovina, has failed properly to assimilate and develop those rich and diversely populated provinces. Lack of efficient administrative machinery, indolence, incompetence, open corruption, and a foolish fiscal policy which has killed industry, discouraged three-fourths of the population, and surprised the rest of Europe, have combined to bring her to a most dangerous plight.

There is open conflict between two political factions which are as far apart in mentality and methods as the Poles. On one side is the old bureaucracy of Bucarest, which believes that it is all Rumania and so envisages national problems. On the other is a determined peasant majority which believes that it is being kept in subjection by dishonest control of the franchise.

Need Of Money.

The country is desperately in need of money and must have it soon. M. Titulescu, the Foreign Minister, has gone from country to country, but in hand, and found nothing.

The public services are breaking down from dilapidation and lack of repair. The army must be re-equipped. Railways, telegraphs, telephone and postal services cry out for funds. Government employees exist precariously on a pittance, which they collect in some instances only by greasing the palm of the nearest intermediary.

There is an atmosphere of suspicion and mutual distrust in the inner circles of bureaucracy, two or three politicians skilled in affairs of State are trying to impart some semblance of efficiency to the demoralised and antiquated machinery they control, but they are handicapped in many ways, not the least being their profound disbelief in the dependability of their colleagues.

They are perturbed by the possibility of revolution—not necessarily a revolution expressed in terms of street fighting and barricades, but a none the less devastating upheaval of cherished traditions which is threatened by a resolute and single-minded Opposition, comprising at least 75 per cent. of their countrymen.

This national crisis involves no dynastic question. The issue lies squarely between the Liberal Party, which is in power, as it has been for years, and the Opposition, which is an alliance of the powerful National Peasant Party of Transylvania, the peasants of the old

kingdom, and the two minor groups. The Opposition declare that the elections held last summer were flagrantly corrupt and that the "old gang" of Bucarest, having all the machinery in its hands, forcibly prevented a fair ballot.

The immediate demand is for new elections. The peasants have shown remarkable solidarity in their campaign. Last month 30,000 of them assembled at Bucarest, much to the apprehension of that easy-going capital, and held a meeting which impressed and even startled the complacent politicians by its quiet determination and strict discipline.

Peasants' Meetings.

Another meeting of peasants from all parts of Rumania has been called for May 6th at Alba Julia, in Transylvania, a town which has witnessed the birth of many national movements, including the revolution of 1848. The meeting was to have been held on April 21st, but, much to the relief of the Government, the Opposition leaders decided to postpone it. If it is prevented by the Government, as some of the Opposition would like, there may be serious trouble.

The alliance of the peasant parties is not aimed at the dynasty. It is not in any sense anti-Rumanian. The Transylvanians have many grievances against their masters at Bucarest, but the majority are wholly loyal to the country of which their province is now a part.

The Royal Family has been curiously obscured by this crisis. The Council of Regency (Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch, and the Chief Justice) sits feebly aloof. The boy King Michael is no more than a charming child whose smile invokes affectionate recognition from all classes and factions. Queen Marie is discreetly absent in Cyprus. Prince Carol remains in the background, and the newspapers, knowing when they are well off, never mention his name. He might, in certain circumstances, become a figure of importance, but at the moment there is no indication that the Opposition contemplate using him, as has been suggested, as a factor which would ensure the sympathy of the army.

Official View.

Quite naturally, the Government put the best possible face on the situation. M. Duca, the Minister of the Interior, with whom I had several conversations, has authorised me to quote him in these words:

"The Rumanian people are more firmly decided than ever to maintain inviolate their national unity so dearly won in the world war after centuries of suffering and waiting. They demand nothing but peace, and their only preoccupation now is the consolidation of their country."

There exists, of course, a rather bitter political struggle between the Government and the National Peasant Party, which is due to the fact that this party shows an exaggerated impatience to seize the reins of government. But anyone cognisant of the real situation in Rumania will be able to tell you that this agitation is purely superficial.

You ask if the Government will forbid the meeting called at Alba Julia. No decision has yet been reached on the subject, and it will depend in any case on the attitude of the Opposition. If the Opposition "want" to go to Alba Julia to disturb the peace, the Government, like any other Government in their place, will be obliged to take the necessary steps to maintain order.

If you want the British public to know the truth concerning the situation in Rumania, please make it clear that she is not on the brink of a volcano, but in the midst of an era of order, hard work, and progress.

This sounds very reassuring, but I am afraid M. Duca is inclined to describe the Arc de Triomphe from afar. There are many persons in his "own" dominant party who do not agree with him that the agitation of the National Peasant Party is purely superficial.



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ARE UTOPIAS ANY USE?

MANY EXPERIMENTS, BUT THEY HAVE ALL FAILED.

WHY IS NO WOMAN AMONGST THEM?

[By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.]

Most people indulge in day-dreams, though they usually keep them to themselves. The day-dreams of social reformers take the form of Utopias, which means "No-where." They do not call them "Never Ners," because the social reformer is a person who needs to encourage himself, which he does by publishing his programme and saying, "It is coming." This has the advantage of being a very irritating kind of argument to the objector who points out that "it" is unjust and absurd.

We all wonder sometimes why the wonderful discoveries of civilisation, the revelations of religion, and the wisdom of philosophers have not made mankind any happier. Must we wait till by some mysterious process of elimination we have "let the ape and tiger die" out of our composition, and must we then proceed to tackle that much more intractable animal the donkey? It is dreary work waiting so long. And so we give form to the unrealisable half of our hopes. As Lowell says:

Still, through our paltry stir and strife,
Close down the wished ideal;
And longing moulds in clay what life
Carves in the marble real.

If the wished ideal were moulded in clay it would be well. But too often it is only of the stuff that dreams are made of. It is a vision of what we should like to do with the world if we could start with a clean slate.

Plato's Remedy.

The verdict of religion is that "the corruption of man's heart" is responsible for our failures. But the Utopian wants a simpler and more flattering explanation. The Utopian Socialists, of whom Rousseau is the type, declared that man is naturally good and governments unnaturally bad. The remedy, as a truer member of the school expressed it, may be to "strangle the last king with the entrails of the last priest." Unfortunately, as Anatole France said, those who begin by assuming that man is naturally good end by wishing to kill all who do not agree with them. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—death, became the formula of the French Revolution.

Other Utopians have observed very justly that, since power is always abused, good Government is almost impossible. The only remedy, according to Plato, is to make the ruling class so uncomfortable that only a very good man would wish to be a ruler. In his ideal Commonwealth the governing class, chosen by merit, were to own no property and to have no family life. Communism was to be established, but only for the governors, not for the producers. Sir Thomas More went much further, and ordained a general Communism in his Utopia. "There," he says, "where no man has any property, all men zealously pursue the good of the public. Among them there is no unequal distribution, so that no man is poor, none in necessity, and though no man has anything, yet they are all rich."

This is the most popular Utopian remedy for social evils. Most crimes and vices, they say, come from wanting to have more than we have got. Abolish this temptation and all will be well. It is specially important to prevent the governing class from robbing the governed, and this can be done only by preventing them from owning anything at all.

A Dismal Failure.

It is interesting to note that Plato's scheme was really tried in what are called the ages of faith. The celibate ecclesiastics, with their monasteries and rules of poverty, were very like Plato's Guardians, and for a time they had great political power. Most people now would say that they would rather be ruled by anybody than by priests. The mere fact that they cannot rule by brute force obliges them to tyrannise over the souls of the people by suppressing freedom of thought, strangling education, encouraging "superstitions," fears, and practising every kind of imposture.

Plato's scheme, attractive as it is on paper, has failed miserably in practice. It is fair to say that in later life he saw that his first scheme was impracticable, and be-

came a practical reformer rather than a Utopian. In his latest book he seems to favour a type of government rather like the late lamented British Constitution. Mr. Wells's "Samurai" were very like Plato's Guardians, but he also has given them up.

Modern Utopians.

In fact, Utopians who have tried to make practical experiments have been so uniformly unsuccessful as to suggest that Utopias are not meant for use, but only as inspiring ideals. Perhaps they should all be written in poetry. But few Utopians can resist trying to make their dreams materialise. Plato was willing to legislate for Sicily, but he never tried to set up his "Republic." Plotinus did "think of founding a Platonopolis on a deserted and probably malarious site in Campania; but his friend the Emperor Gallienus very wisely quashed the project. The modern Socialist Utopians have several times tried experiments. Louis Blanc in 1848 proclaimed the attractive formula that every man should produce according to his powers and consume according to his needs. In 1848 his scheme of national workshops was actually tried. It was an abject failure, and would have been so even if the Government had not determined that it should not succeed.

One of the ablest Utopians was Theodor Hertzka's "Freeland," which appeared in 1880. Hertzka owed something to Bellamy's "Looking Backward," a book which had an immense vogue forty years ago; but the Austrian Utopian is better worked out. A large committee was formed to carry out his scheme, and a tract in Central Africa, near Mount Kenia, was acquired for the experiment. Somehow, everything went wrong, and the plan was given up.

A generation earlier.

Etienne Cabet, another Utopian Socialist, published a romance called "A Voyage to Icaria." Attempts were made in America to found "Icaria," but they also came to nothing; as did an Australian scheme to found a communistic settlement in Paraguay.

The Marriage Problem.

The problem of an ideal community is much simplified, if celibacy is added to communism, but for obvious reasons such an ideal State could not last long. There was an American group of celibate communists whose common land became so valuable that they grew very rich. They, therefore, formed themselves into a tonline, electing no new members. The last communist was an aged millionaire. Lastly, Marx's Utopia has been tried on a large scale in Russia. It is safe to prophesy that nobody will try that particular experiment a second time.

Earlier, the American historian of Utopias, who includes the Jewish prophets in his list. But it is not Utopian to say "Be good and you will be happy." The Utopians offer us happiness without that fatiguing preliminary.

It is a more interesting question whether we ought to include Christianity as a form of Utopianism. The fact is that Christians have never quite made up their minds whether the City of God is to be in heaven or on earth, nor whether it is altogether in the future or also in the present if we could see it. Men never have been, and never will be, content wholly to surrender this world for the next, or the next world for this. At one time Plato's ideal commonwealth takes wings and flies away to heaven; at another time men say with Blake that they will not rest till they have built Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land. This worldliness and other-worldliness—how shall we choose between them? Or, after all, must we choose? Cannot we have both?

The Great Test.

The test of a civilisation is the kind of men and women whom it produces, and men do not gather grapes of thorns. In the sphere of morals and religion it means that men proceed all things that exalt; and all things that debase him. There are no shorter cuts to Utopia. Finally, why are all the Utopias written by men, and none by women? I have not space to answer this interesting question, even if I knew the answer.

GERMANY'S NEW DESTROYERS.

NAVAL RECONSTRUCTION.

SMALLER THAN FOREIGN TYPES.

Quietly but steadily the reconstruction of the German Navy forges ahead, of course, strictly in conformity with the Versailles limitations. The launch at Wilhelmshaven of four destroyers now brings her strength in these units constructed since the war up to twelve. The first batch of six, known as the *Albatros* class, was laid down in 1923. The vessels displaced 700 tons and are designed for a speed of 32 knots. In comparison with modern foreign types they are both small and slow. Their armament consists of four torpedo tubes and three 4.1-inch guns. The second batch of six, laid down during last year, is similar in general details but is designed for 34 knots. Once again the German designers are showing their preference for comparatively modest displacements. The chief disability of the new destroyers lies in their relatively limited radius of action. But with all her overseas possessions gone, Germany has no need to build warships with a wide sea-keeping endurance. Mere size is more of a disability to a destroyer than to any other type of warship. The character of her work in action necessitates her exposing herself to heavy fire, and therefore the smaller the target she offers the better her chances should be.

Before the Great War we heard a good deal of the extreme daring and originality of German destroyer tactics, and it is beyond question that the flotillas were trained to a high standard of dash and skill. But since they were regarded strictly as fleet units, they found very little opportunity for giving much account of themselves. Some of them were employed in screening Heligoland Bight, and others in patrolling the Belgian coast. A few destroyer raids were attempted against the Dover Patrol, but the last of these came to grief, and no more such expeditions were attempted. There were a good many running fights between British and German destroyers off the Belgian coast. As Jelland the German destroyer flotillas were heavily engaged in attempting to cover the turn-away manoeuvre of the High Seas Fleet and suffered considerably without achieving much against our ships, the only battleship hit being the *Marienburg*. Owing to the strategic conditions of the war the Germans developed a decided preference for submarines as against destroyers, and it is more than probable that this preference would continue but for the prohibition imposed by the terms of peace.—*Naval & Military Record.*

A "QUACK'S" PROFITS.

TABLETS WHICH COST HIM £1 A THOUSAND.

William Berry, of 32, Summer House-avenue, Heston, Middlesex, and Henry Wright were summoned at the Mansion House for distributing handbills advertising a "cure" for certain diseases, contrary to the Indecent Advertisements Act. Berry said he had 100,000 circulars printed, and he made about £3 10s. a week from his business. He charged £2 18s. 6d. for the treatment, and supplied tablets which cost him £1 a thousand.

Sir David Barnett, the magistrate: How did you acquire your medical knowledge?—You can get it from any work of reference. The Clerk (Mr. S. Richards): You embarked on this business after consulting a work of reference?—Yes. It couldn't do the slightest harm.

Sir David: Can you say that you are anything but what is called a quack?—Yes. A quack is not genuine.

Berry, who said he had given up the business, was fined £5 and £1 for costs. The case against Wright was dismissed.

INSURE

YOUR

BAGGAGE

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"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE

POLICY.

[106]

N.Y.K. Special Summer Excursion Tickets.

For Eastern residents and those who have come thus far from home should not miss the opportunity of taking a trip to Japan, as the N.Y.K. are offering Special Reduced Round-trip Rates as follows:—

From Hong Kong to SHANGHAI and Return H.K.	\$120.00
" " " NAGASAKI " " "	165.00
" " " KOBE " " "	210.00
" " " YOKOHAMA " " "	235.00

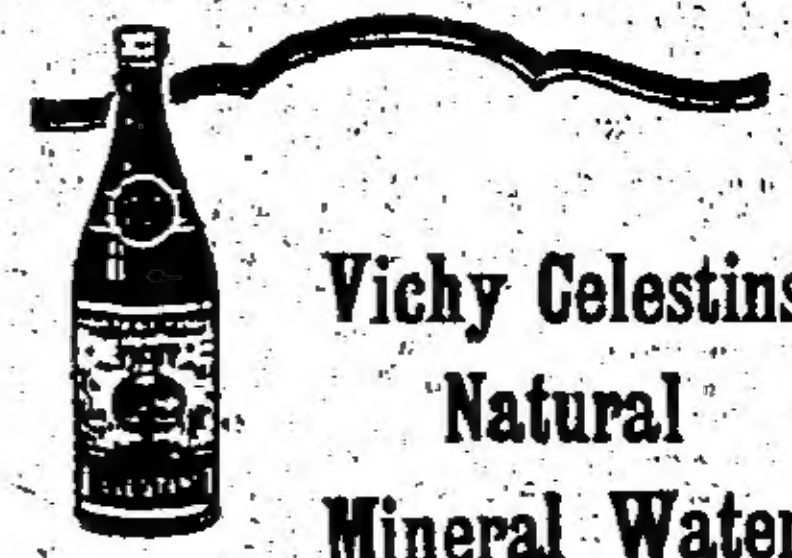
Validity of Tickets—3 Months.

Period of Issue—From 11th JUNE to 31st SEPTEMBER.

For Further Information Please Apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hong Kong. No. 8, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Phone C. 292.



from the famous Celestins spring, is a very pleasant corrective for gastric troubles and liver disorders.

It gives zest to the appetite and helps one to enjoy the pleasures of the table.

VICHY-CELESTINS

Obtainable at Hotels, Clubs, Chemists and Stores, or from the

Sole Agents:
The French Store
Beaconsfield Arcade.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STRAITS COLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 25th MAY, 1928, at Noon, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Bulk, Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. Hong Kong, 18th May, 1928. [6284]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "SI-KIANG."

BRINGING CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, LONDON, etc.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Monday, the 28th May, 1928, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignee at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 25th May, 1928. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. L. LESDOR, Agent. Hong Kong, 19th May, 1928. [6285]

Visitors to Canton. Should Purchase A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE-TROTTERS FROM HONG KONG TO CANTON BY THE PEAL RIVER. BY CAPTAIN C. Y. LLOYD. With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. PRICE 1/6. On Sale at: HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 24th May, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 17th May, 1928. [6286]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "HILLENUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hall's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Hall's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godowns on or after 18th May.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 18th May, 1928. [6285]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "HATIPARA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by 23rd May, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 16th May, 1928. [6286]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 31st May.	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW-CHANG & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 31st May.	11 a.m.
AMOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKANG"	On 31st May.	6 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 23rd May.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"HUPH"	On 24th May.	Noon
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"CHUAN"	On 24th May.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th May.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 27th May.	6 a.m.
AMOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th May.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"YINGHOU"	On 27th May.	Noon
CHUAN & DALNY	"SUNNING"	On 28th May.	6 p.m.
AMOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YUNNAN"	On 30th May.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 31st May.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	"LINAN"	On 31st May.	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUIHOW"	On 2nd June.	4 p.m.
WATWAI, CHENGTOO & TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd June.	8 a.m.
AMOT, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 3rd June.	Noon
WATWAI, CHENGTOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th June.	4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to \$80 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
TUESDAY NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian and New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Refrigerated and More Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home from Hong Kong	Days Home from Sydney
CHANGTE	8th June	15th June
TAIPING	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	17th August	24th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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JOINT SERVICE OF
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
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AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(SELMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ADRASTUS"	Via Suez Canal	4th June
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	15th June
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	13th July
S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th August
S.S. "LUYON"	Via Suez Canal	24th August

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

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FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 3rd June

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Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince. Kings Building. [19]



MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM

MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles

G. METZINGER ... 23rd May

SPHINX ... 5th June

ANGERS ... 19th June

PAUL LEON ... 3rd July

For Marseilles

ATHOS II ... 22nd May

DARTAGNAN ... 5th June

G. METZINGER ... 19th June

SPHINX ... 3rd July

ANGERS ... 17th July

For Shanghai, Japan and North China

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk

CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 10th June

For full Particulars, apply to—

Cie des Messageries Maritimes, Agents.

Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

May 18th.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., 4,903 tons, Capt. T. Saito, from Yokohama and Maji. The latter port she left on May 13th, with 743 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. R. J. J. Smeddon, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lahore, British str., 3,161 tons, Capt. S. M. Gordon, R.D., R.N.R., from Dalny and Shanghai. The latter port she left on May 15th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Luksan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C32.—N.Y.K.

Sunking, Chinese str., 323 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwong Chow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

May 19th.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 112 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Nippon, Swedish str., 2,561 tons, Capt. G. Limmerstrom, from Vladivostok and Shanghai. The latter port she left on May 15th, with beans and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24.—Gilmann & Co.

Orestes, British motor ship, 4,833 tons, Capt. G. A. Hynn, from Hankow and Shanghai. The latter port she left on May 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—B. & S.

President Wilson, American str., 3,319 tons, Capt. F. E. Anderson, from New York and Shanghai. The latter port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sanyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,732 tons, Capt. G. Kawasaki, from Chingwangtao, which port she left on May 15th, with a cargo of coal, lying at Laichikok.—Dodwell & Co.

Si-kiang, French str., 4,287 tons, Capt. J. Beaurie, from Dunkirk and Saigon. The latter port she left on May 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Messageries Maritimes.

Sumatra Maru, Japanese str., 4,578 tons, Capt. T. Nambu, from Moji, which port she left on May 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Seechuen, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. B. Shearer, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Chan Foo, from Wuchow, with a general cargo, lying at Tai Hing Wharf.—Tai Hing S.S. Co.

May 20th.

Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. E. V. Bishop, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fook Sang, British str., 1,987 tons, Capt. M. B. Costello, from Oosaka via Kobe and Amoy, with 1,500 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

(Continued on next column).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on May 18th by the a.s. President Wilson from New York and Shanghai:—Kong Wei Dong, Sidney Hayes, Mr. Kurt Halla, Miss Ho Lai Wha, Mr. Kwang M. Jeme, Mrs. Kwang Jeme, Master Kwok Jeme, Miss Lung Jeme, Master Lung Good Jeme, Mr. S. K. Kwei, Kwei Chun Gi, Lee Ark Yet, J. Y. Lam, Mr. Salim Mallouk, Mrs. M. McHugh, Miss Olive McHugh, Miss Stella McHugh, Mr. J. N. E. Nikkel, Mr. A. E. Pearson, Mr. F. Petzshke, Dos. Albert Santos, Mr. Harry Steptoe, Mr. Y. L. C. Yee, Mr. F. K. Woo, Mr. P. C. Woo, Mr. T. Chuan Wu, Mr. Yai Kwan Shun, Miss Young Ma Sing.

Departures.

The following passengers left Hong Kong by the a.s. Hakozaki Maru for Europe via ports, on May 19th:—Madame Bassompierre, Baster de Bassompierre, Miss B. sompierre, Mrs. M. Hou, Prince M. C. Alas Rabibong, Mr. T. McKenzie, Mr. T. Arnold, Mr. T. Onoye, Mr. G. Kama, Mr. W. A. C. de Viugt, Mr. Mrs. T. Crook, Henrick, Mr. W. M. Prince, Mr. David dake, Mr. W. J. Sakurai, Mr. S. Hirayama, Ohta, Mr. S. Umoda, Miss S. Yamaguchi, Mrs. K. Hirano, Mr. K. Satch, Miss J. Arnold, Mr. K. Nakano, Mr. Y. Kodama, Mr. R. Koine, Miss F. Mitchell, Master Greenfield, Mr. C. Seino, Mr. M. Yano, Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. U. Oosaka, Mr. S. C. Chang, Mrs. R. W. Chang, Mr. F. Chang, Mr. J. Chang, Mrs. D. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. B. Masumoto, Viscountess J. Berryer, Miss M. Ichinaga, Mr. Y. Yamazaki, Mr. Ichinaga, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenfield, Mr. S. Ogura, Mr. S. Nishi, Mr. S. Ogura, Mr. S. Nishi, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bernie, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kanaga, Mr. K. Honma, Mr. K. Shirashi, Mr. K. Honma, Mr. K. Sawada, Mr. J. Ricard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Murakami, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wada, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Master J. Thompson, Master J. Thompson, Miss F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Imamura, Mrs. A. Van Gijin, Mr. N. Kobda, Mr. S. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yamazaki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Baba, Mr. K. Kaga, Mr. A. Yokoso, Mrs. W. M. Emery, Mr. Y. Nakamura, Mr. Poi Pit Chient, Mr. Chen Se Hon, Miss K. Tokubashi, Mrs. T. Fujimura, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Butler, Mr. A. Katoh, Mr. R. Ichimura, Mrs. Eng Yu Yah, Mrs. K. K. Soon, Mr. A. Y. D. Hon, Mr. T. Ohya, Mr. R. Hamada, Mr. S. S. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Crookdale, Mr. N. Bell, Mr. W. A. Grindley, Mr. T. Y. Lo, Mr. Wm. E. Toy, Mr. C. E. Edmiston, Mr. K. Ikeda, Mr. K. Obotuki, Mr. T. Muto, Mr. T. Arai, Mr. M. Matsunaga, Mr. S. Wada, Mr. Y. Hasegawa, Mr. K. Matsuno, Mr. S. Itoh, Mr. K. Mimamioji, Mrs. L. Sellwood, Capt. A. J. Wilton, Mrs. and Miss M. Gaeta.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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S.S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"
30th MAY, 1928—At Noon.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM



THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$150, \$110, \$110, \$102, \$23; via SAN FRANCISCO,
\$440, \$340 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th May
TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th June
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd June
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 16th June
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
+ MOJI MARU ... Sunday, 27th May
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 31st May
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 9th June
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
FUJI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th June
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
+ TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May
OSAKA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
+ MORIOKA MARU ... Thursday, 31st May
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd June
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
+ NAGANO MARU (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 26th May
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th May
+ Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

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Telephone: Central No. 392 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).



KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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THE MOTOR VESSEL

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

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Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

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Telephone 1574. YOKO BUREAU, CHINA ROAD.

Shipping News

Week-End Statement, Waterfront
News, Vessels Expected, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

ONLY MODERATE CARGOES.

THROUGH FREIGHTS IN- CREASE SLIGHTLY.

The general cargo returns for the week-end were only moderate, and the cargo carried for ports beyond showed a slight increase over the previous day's figures.

The arrivals and departures for the week-end were about average.

Saturday's Statement.

With sixteen arrivals and fourteen departures for the period ending at 9 a.m. on Saturday the general merchandise manifested for this port was up to average. Through freights exceeded 20,000, and British ships carried a fair percentage of the total cargo returns.

Local imports totalled 13,748 tons, of which 2,484 tons were contributed by four British ships. The best return was shown by the s.s. *Mito Maru* with 9,602 tons from Rotterdam and Singapore. The s.s. *Halvard* (British) also discharged 2,000 tons of rice and general cargo from Saigon.

Through freights carried by eight vessels amounted to 23,918 tons, and three British ships carried 12,261. Two British vessels headed the list as best carriers. The s.s. *Lakore* from Dalm and Shanghai carried 6,592 tons, and the s.s. *Helenus* from Swansea and Singapore had 5,791 tons.

Yesterday's Figures.

There were thirteen arrivals and seventeen departures for the period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday, and the cargo returns were slightly lower than Saturday's figures. The imports were only fair, while through cargo was just over 15,000 tons. The total amount of cargo discharged for this port amounted to 10,424 tons, and three British vessels discharged 2,421 tons. Japanese vessels figured as best cargo carriers. The s.s. *Smyo Maru* discharged 5,680 tons of coal from Chikwangtao.

Through freights totalled 16,702 tons, of which four British vessels contributed 4,703 tons. The best carrier was the s.s. *Si Kiang* (French) with 6,693 tons of general cargo from Dunkirk and Saigon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Grant, to-day.

Australian-oriental Line.

Change, June 8th.

Taipei, July 10th.

Bank Line.

City of Chester, May 27th.

City of Tokyo, June 4th.

City of Bedford, June 22nd.

City of Fekin, July 7th.

City of Osaka, July 13th.

City of New Castle, June 15th.

City of Vancouver, July 20th.

City of Winnipeg, August 4th.

City of Delhi, September 1st.

City of Glasgow, September 29th.

See Line.

Benavrich, May 33rd.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Taipei, May 24th.

Takusa, May 31st.

Takusa, June 2nd.

Takusa, June 6th.

Santha, June 8th.

Talamba, June 15th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Teucer, May 33rd.

Perseus, May 27th.

Menelaus, May 28th.

Purhus, May 30th.

Hector, May 31st.

Adriatic, June 4th.

Menor, June 8th.

Rhezenor, June 9th.

Tynderus, June 10th.

Antenor, June 13th.

Dardanus, June 16th.

Oanfa, June 20th.

Antiochus, June 23th.

Atrous, June 26th.

Glaucus, June 28th.

Helenus, June 29th.

Proteus, July 3rd.

Lycos, July 8th.

Phidolite, July 8th.

Ningchow, July 16th.

Achilles, July 21st.

Talhybys, July 24th.

Thaesus, July 30th.

Phoenia, August 4th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Automedon, August 17th.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Macanan, September 10th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Asia, May 28th.

Empress of Canada, June 4th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Lincoln, to-day.

President Cleveland, May 23th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Peru, June 6th.

Siam, June 10th.

Danmark, July 18th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, May 30th.

St. Albans, June 4th.

Arifura, July 2th.

Glen Line.

Glenara, to-day.

Pembroke, May 28th.

Gleniffer, June 9th.

Glenhane, June 28th.

Cardiganshire, July 9th.

Glenogle, July 20th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Linien.

Ludendorff, May 28th.

Vogel, June 2nd.

Hindenburg, June 13th.

Albert Vogler, June 13th.

Oldenburg, July 7th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Tjilivong, to-day.

Tjimanok, to-day.

Tjikembang, May 24th.

Tjikpanas, May 27th.

Tjikondari, May 28th.

Tjikadai, June 4th.

Tjikarang, June 7th.

Tjikarom, June 18th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mishima Maru, to-morrow.

Taiyo Maru, to-morrow.

Toyoaka Maru, to-morrow.

Moji Maru, May 28th.

Kamo Maru, May 28th.

Hakusan Maru, June 1st.

Muroran Maru, June 1st.

Tengo Maru, June 4th.

Morioka Maru, June 7th.

Wakasa Maru, June 9th.

Dakar Maru, June 10th.

Sado Maru, June 12th.

Asuka Maru, June 15th.

Kitano Maru, June 15th.

Korea Maru, June 19th.

Tango Maru, June 19th.

Haruna Maru, June 29th.

Shinyo Maru, July 3rd.

Durban Maru, July 9th.

Kamakura Maru, July 11th.

Aki Maru, July 24th.

Bingo Maru, August 1st.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Ship's Master Fined.

Captain G. Jones, master of the s.s. *Ninghai* appeared before Commander J. B. Newell at the Marine Court on Saturday morning for carrying more than 12 passengers, contrary to the conditions of his ship's licence.

Boating Officer Wyatt, was in charge of the case, and the Captain pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

Breakers Point Light.

A report was made by a ship's master to the Harbour Authorities that the new light installed at Breakers Point was seen to be group flashing with only the white light. There was no red sector. It was observed for twenty minutes and one flash followed by two quick flashes were seen. The Harbour Authorities are having the matter investigated.

Engine Trouble.

The s.s. *Telanachus* owned by the Chinese shipping company, Wo Fat Sing, returned to port yesterday owing to engine trouble.

Messageries Maritimes.

Athos II, to-morrow.
General Metinger, May 23rd.
Nephia, June 5th.
Angers, June 18th.
Paul Lecoq, July 3rd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Ufal, May 24th.

Starbrücken, June 4th.

Ramscheid, June 22nd.

Coblentz, July 2nd.

Ludwigshafen, July 18th.

Fludia, July 30th.

Oder, August 15th.

Penninsular and Oriental.

Devanha, to-day.

Kidderpore, to-day.

Mirapore, to-day.

Kanpura, May 24th.

Malwa, May 26th.

Alipore, May 31st.

Jeyapore, June 2nd.

Nankin, June 5th.

Khyber, June 7th.

Delta, June 9th.

Rawalpindi, June 21st.

Nellore, July 3rd.

Kashmir, July 5th.

Rajputana, July 18th.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

Naldora, August 16th.

Kashgar, August 30th.

Morea, September 13th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, June 3rd.

Chinese Prince, June 29th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Nanking, May 25th.

Agre, June 18th.

Delhi, June 17th.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 17th, and is due here on June 4th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia*, from Hong Kong on May 9th, left Yokohama on May 18th, and is due at Vancouver on May 27th.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Pfalz*, from Europe, left Singapore on May 19th, and is expected to arrive here on May 24th. She will sail for Shanghai and Japan on May 25th.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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"CITY OF BOMBAY" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull ... 25th May
"CITY OF CARLISLE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th June
"CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 25th July

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June
"CITY OF OSAKA" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July
"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

"FORBESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th July

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ... 7th August

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Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	22nd May, Noon	Straits, Colombo, B'bay, & Karachi
"MALWA"	10,368	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,313	2nd June	Mars., L'don, A'warp, K'dam, H'burg
"DEITA"	8,097	6th June	B'bay, Mars., L'don: & Antwerp.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	19th June	Straits & Bombay.
"BANCUBA"	16,801	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NOVARA"	6,983	24th June	Mars., L'don, A'warp, K'dam, H'burg
"KHYBER"	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hamb.
"KAWALPINDI"	16,819	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NANKIN"	7,058	25th July	Mars., L'don, A'warp, K'dam, H'burg
"KASHMIR"	5,585	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"RAMPUTANA"	16,563	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NALDERA"	16,093	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,143	10th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, and Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Sept.	
"KORGA"	10,933	13th Oct.	do.
"KORMALA"	8,123	27th Oct.	do.
"MACDONALD"	11,120	10th Nov.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,948	8th Dec.	do.
"NALDERA"	16,093	22nd Dec.	do.

